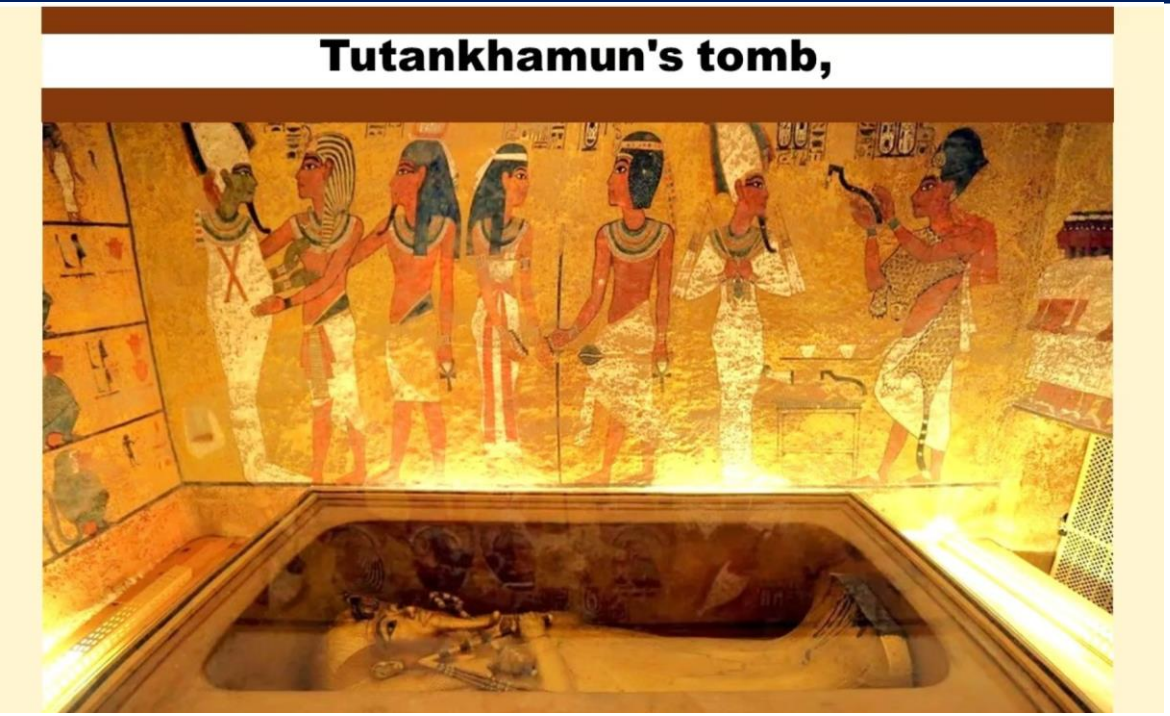
History & Slides



Tutankhamun´s tomb

The Stockholm Bloodbath

History & Slides

Stockholm CBD

Slideshows

The Stockholm Bloodbath
Stockholm Bloodbath
Stockholm Bloodbath
Stockholm Bloodbath
The Stockholm Bloodbath (Swedish: Stockholms blodbad, Danish: Det Stockholmske Blodbad) was a trial that led to a series of executions in Stockholm between 7 and 9 November 1520. The event is also known as the Stockholm massacre.

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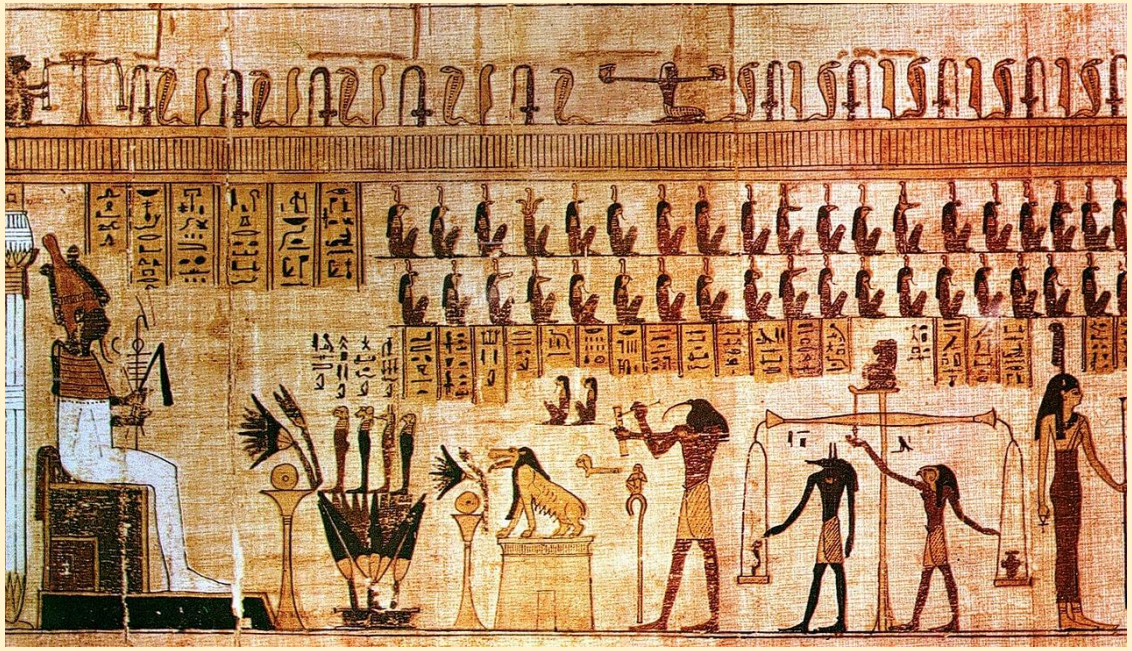
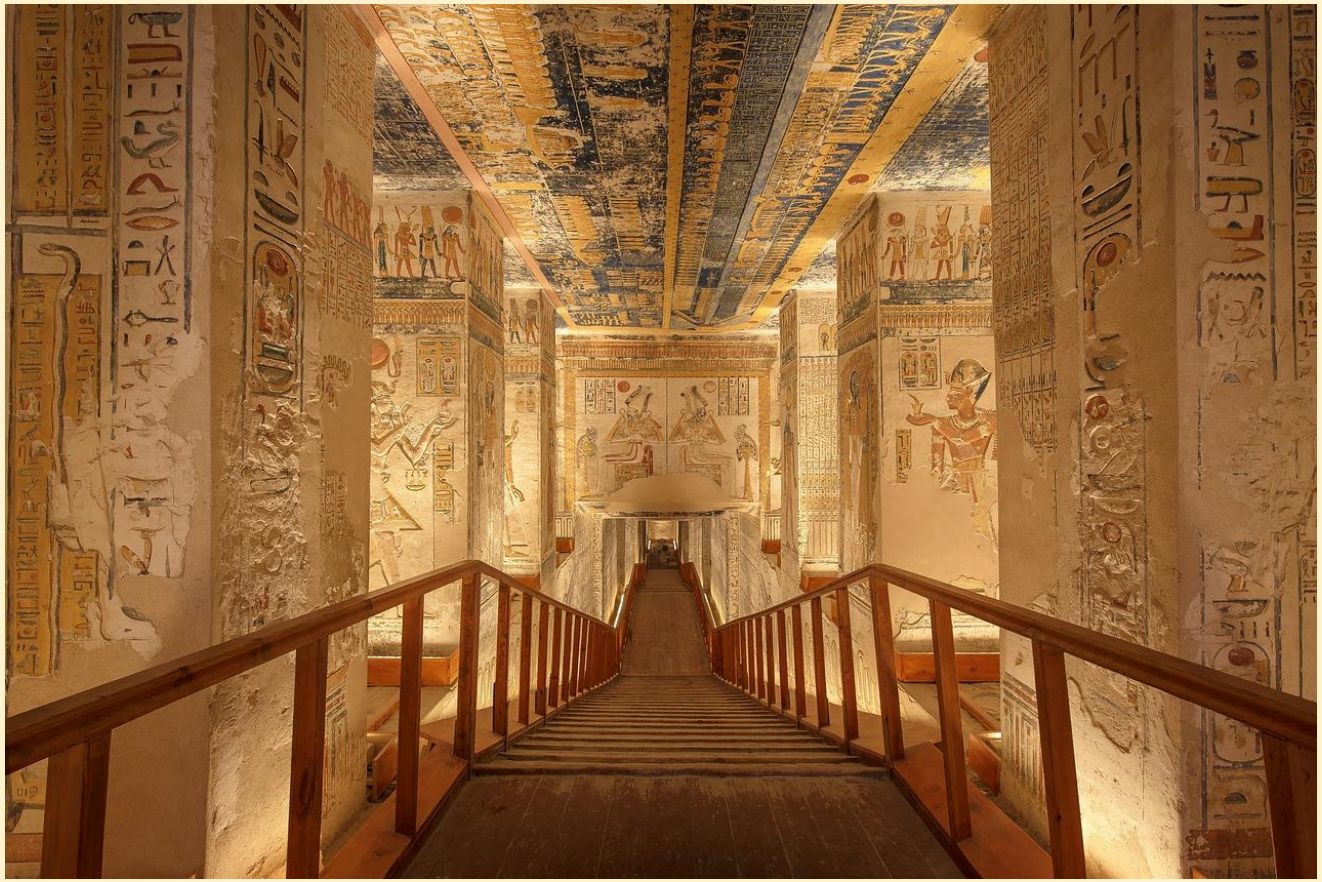
Tutankhamun's tomb,





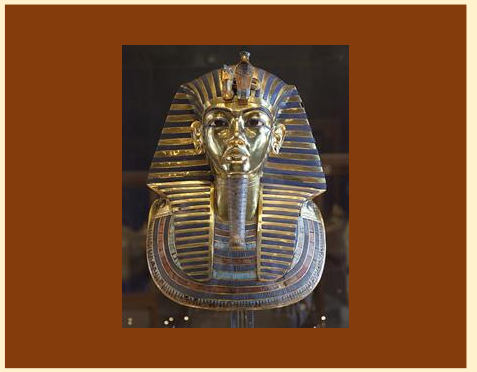
The Discovery of Tutankhamun's Tomb

Tutankhamun, known as King Tut, was an Egyptian pharaoh who reigned during the 18th dynasty around 1332-1323 BC. His reign was marked by a return to traditional religious practices and a revival of ancient Egyptian arts. Despite his relatively short rule, Tutankhamun's legacy would be forever changed by the discovery of his tomb, which would remain undisturbed for over 3,000 years.

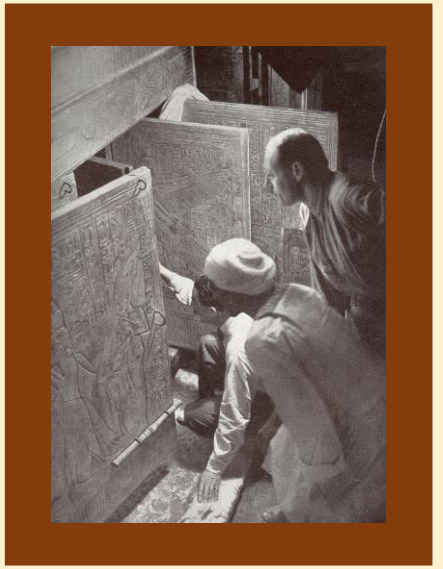
The Curse of the Pharaohs

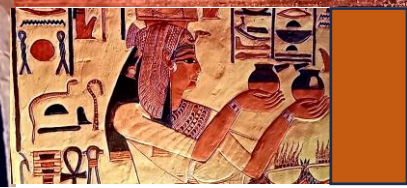
The legend of the 'Curse of the Pharaohs' began to take shape long before the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb. It was believed that any who disturbed the resting place of an ancient Egyptian ruler would suffer a terrible fate. This belief, combined with the mysterious disappearance of several tomb explorers in the Valley of the Kings, created an atmosphere of trepidation around the site where Tutankhamun's tomb would be found.

Tutankhamun



Inside Pharaoh Tutankhamun's tomb, 18th dynasty

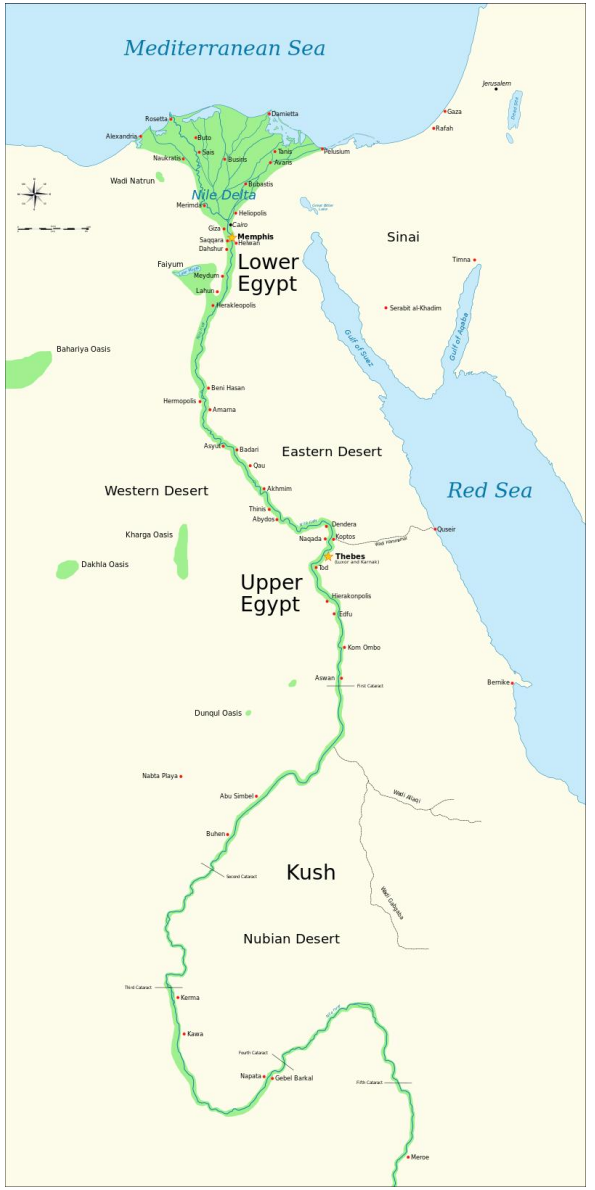


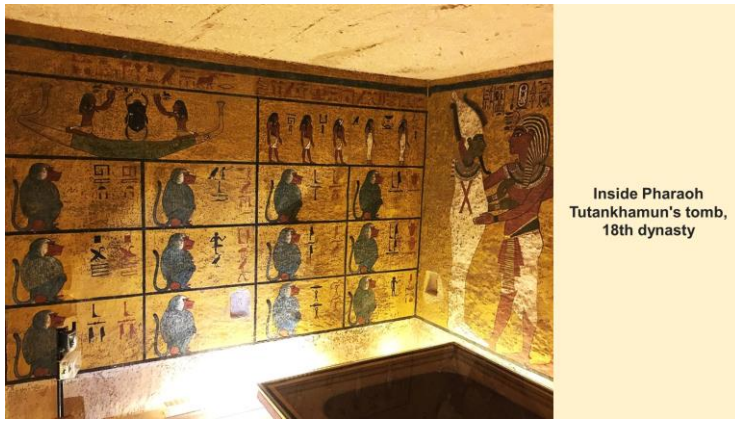


Valley of The Kings

Discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun

The tomb of Tutankhamun was discovered in the Valley of the Kings in 1922 by excavators led by the Egyptologist Howard Carter, more than 3,300 years after Tutankhamun's death and burial. Whereas the tombs of most pharaohs were plundered by graverobbers in ancient times, Tutankhamun's tomb was hidden by debris for most of its existence and therefore not extensively robbed. It thus became the first known largely intact royal burial from ancient Egypt.



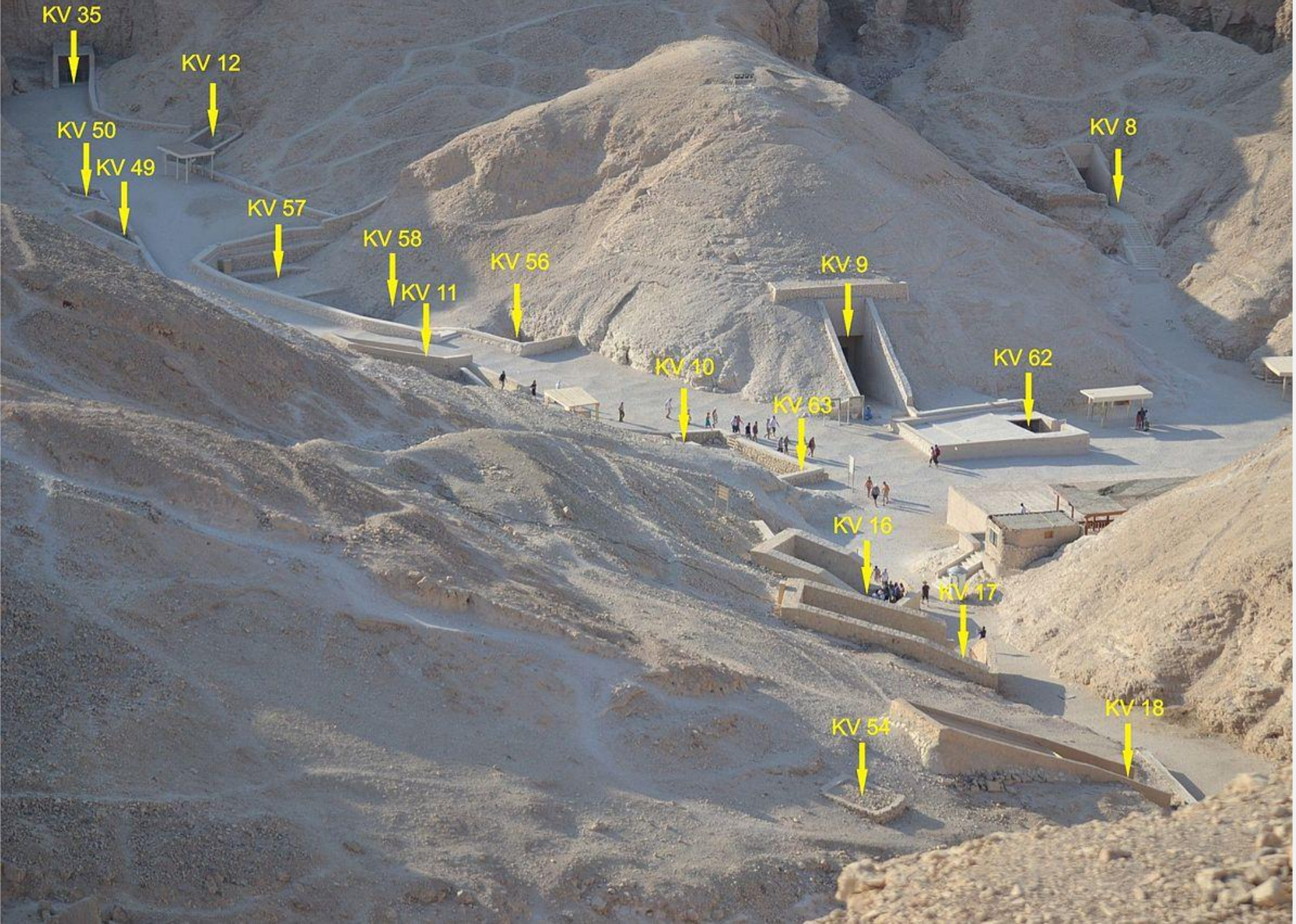

Inside Pharaoh Tutankhamun's tomb, 18th dynasty

Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered in 1922 by excavators led by Howard Carter. As a result of the quantity and spectacular appearance of the burial goods, the tomb attracted a media frenzy and became the most famous find in the history of Egyptology.

he death of Carter's patron, the Earl of Carnarvon, in the midst of the excavation process inspired speculation that the tomb was cursed. The discovery produced only limited evidence about the history of Tutankhamun's reign and the Amarna Period that preceded it, but it provided insight into the material culture of wealthy ancient Egyptians as well as patterns of ancient tomb robbery.

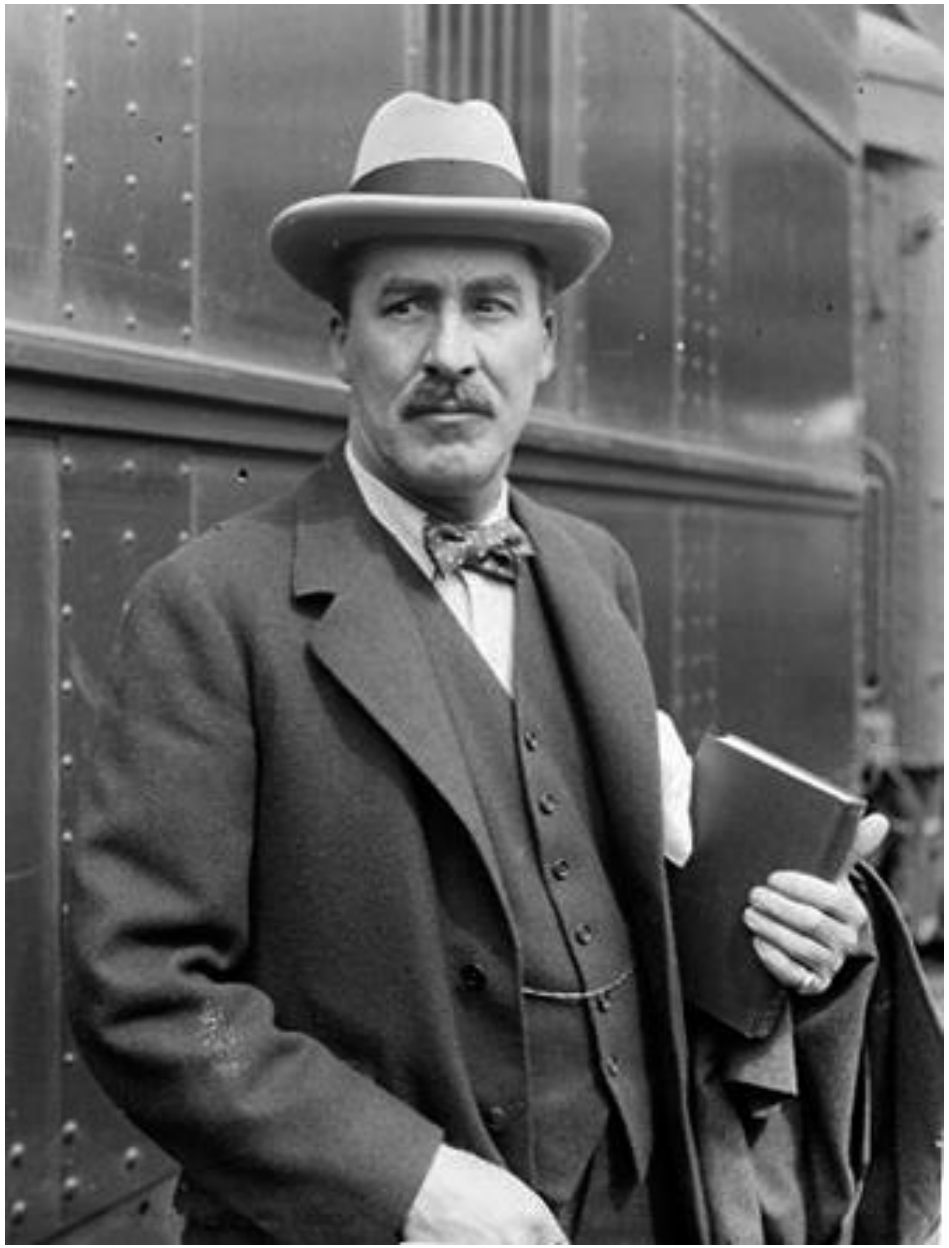
Tomb of Tutankhamun

The tomb of Tutankhamun, also known by its tomb number, KV62, is the burial place of Tutankhamun (reigned c. 1332–1323 BC), a pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty of ancient Egypt, in the Valley of the Kings. The tomb consists of four chambers and an entrance staircase and corridor. It is smaller and less extensively decorated than other Egyptian royal tombs of its time, and it probably originated as a tomb for a non-royal individual that was adapted for Tutankhamun's use after his premature death. Like other pharaohs, Tutankhamun was buried with a wide variety of funerary objects and personal possessions, such as coffins, furniture, clothing and jewelry, though in the unusually limited space these goods had to be densely packed. Robbers entered the tomb twice in the years immediately following the burial, but Tutankhamun's mummy and most of the burial goods remained intact. The tomb's low position, dug into the floor of the valley, allowed its entrance to be hidden by debris deposited by flooding and tomb construction. Thus, unlike other tombs in the valley, it was not stripped of its valuables during the Third Intermediate Period (c. 1070–664 BC).



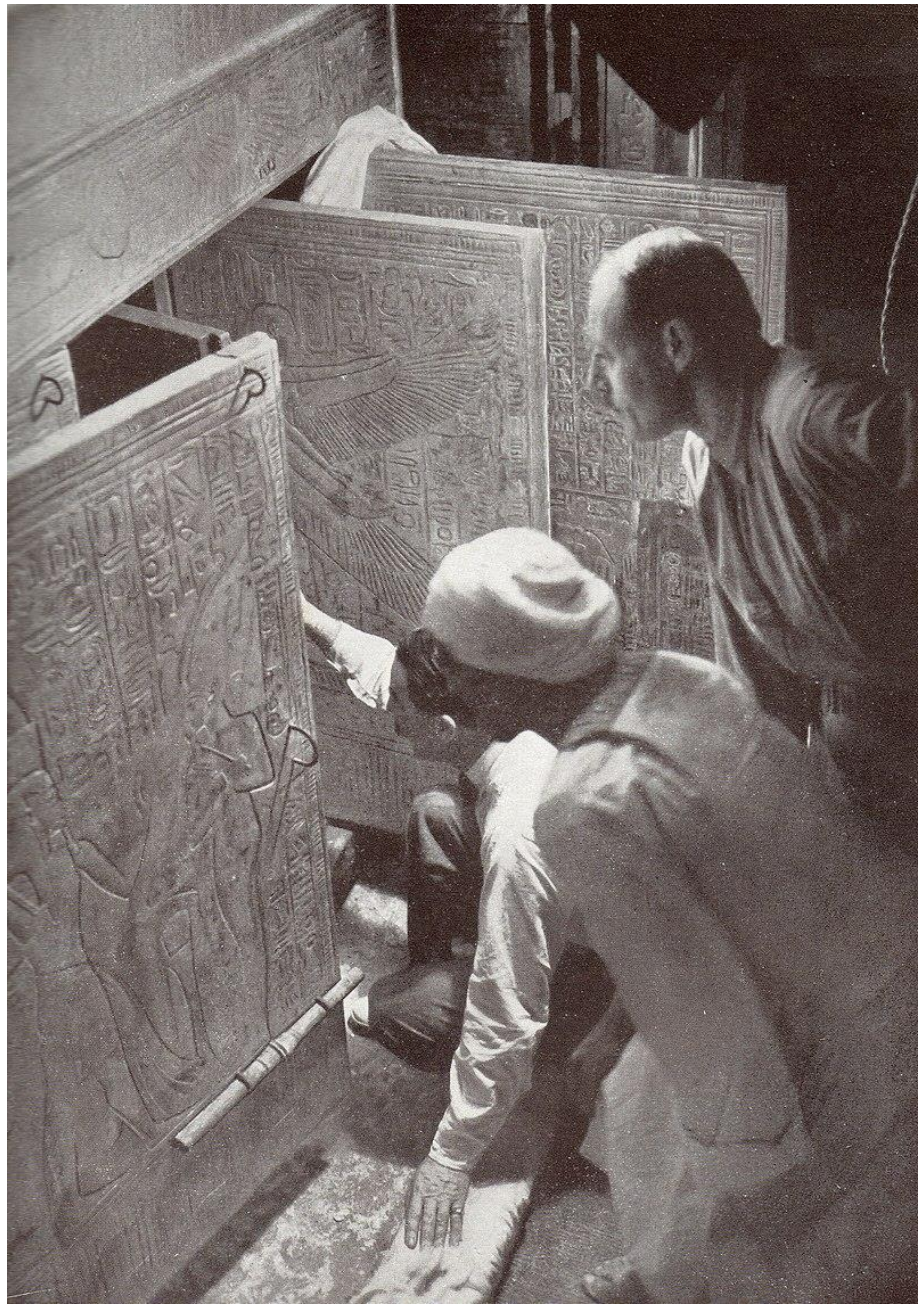
The central portion of the Valley of the Kings in 2012, with tomb entrances labeled. The covered entrance to KV62 is at centre right.

Scenes from the north wall of the burial chamber. On the left side, Tutankhamun, followed by his ka (an aspect of his soul), embraces the god Osiris. In the center, Tutankhamun greeting the goddess Nut. On the right side, Ay performing the opening of the mouth for Tutankhamun.

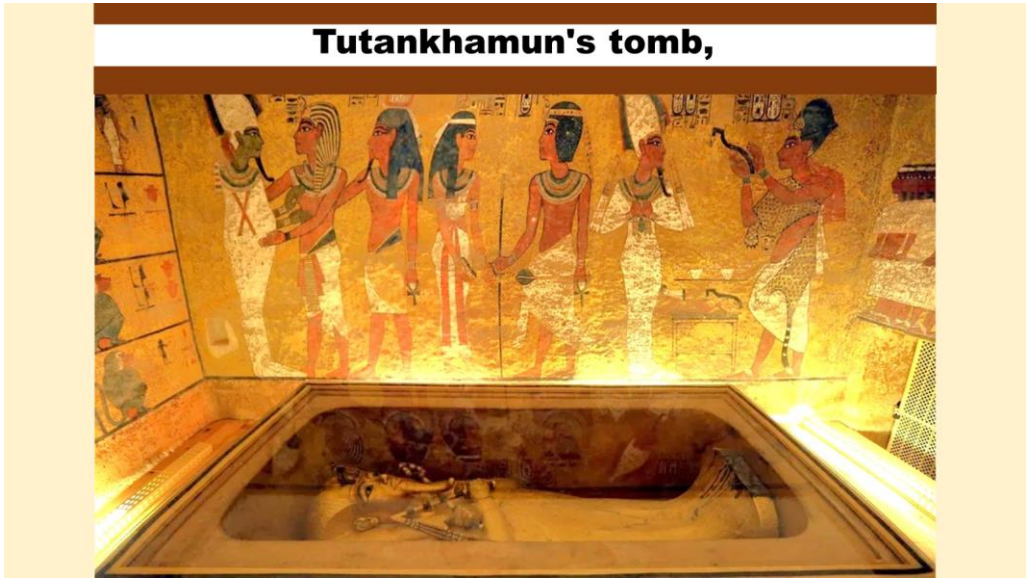


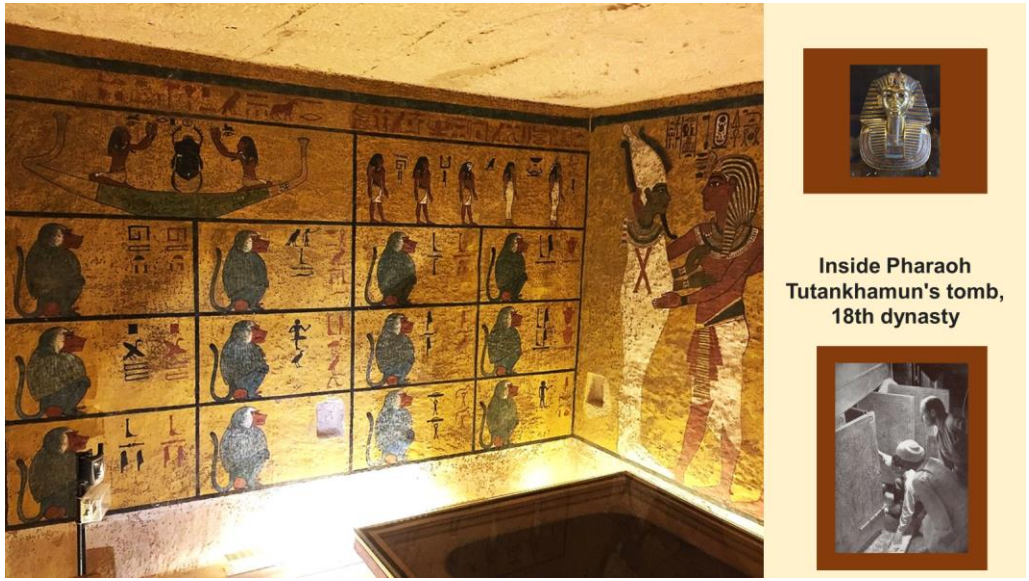
Howard Carter

Howard Carter (9 May 1874 – 2 March 1939) was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the intact tomb of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh Tutankhamun in November 1922, the best-preserved pharaonic tomb ever found in the Valley of the Kings.



Howard Carter (squatting), Arthur Callender and an Egyptian workman, looking into the opened shrines enclosing Tutankhamun's sarcophagus in 1924





Tutankhamun became one of the best-known pharaohs, and some artefacts from his tomb, such as his golden funerary mask, are among the best-known artworks from ancient Egypt.

Most of the tomb's goods were sent to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and are now in the Grand Egyptian Museum in Giza, although Tutankhamun's mummy and sarcophagus are still on display in the tomb. Flooding and heavy tourist traffic have inflicted damage on the tomb since its discovery, and a replica of the burial chamber has been constructed nearby to reduce tourist pressure on the original tomb.

Shortly after he took power, he commissioned a full-size royal tomb, which was probably one of two tombs from the same era, WV23 or KV57. KV62 is thought to have originally been a non-royal tomb, possibly intended for Ay, Tutankhamun's advisor. After he died prematurely, KV62 was enlarged to accommodate his burial. Ay became pharaoh on Tutankhamun's death and was buried in WV23. Ay was elderly when he came to the throne, and it is possible that he buried Tutankhamun in KV62 in order to usurp WV23 for himself and ensure that he would have a tomb of suitably royal proportions ready when he himself died. Pharaohs in Tutankhamun's time also built mortuary temples where they would receive offerings to sustain their spirits in the afterlife. The Temple of Ay and Horemheb at Medinet Habu contained statues that were originally carved for Tutankhamun, suggesting either that Tutankhamun's temple stood nearby or that Ay usurped Tutankhamun's temple as his own.

George Herbert, 5th Earl of Carnarvon, at Howard Carter's home on the Theban west bank, according to Griffith Institute, Oxford

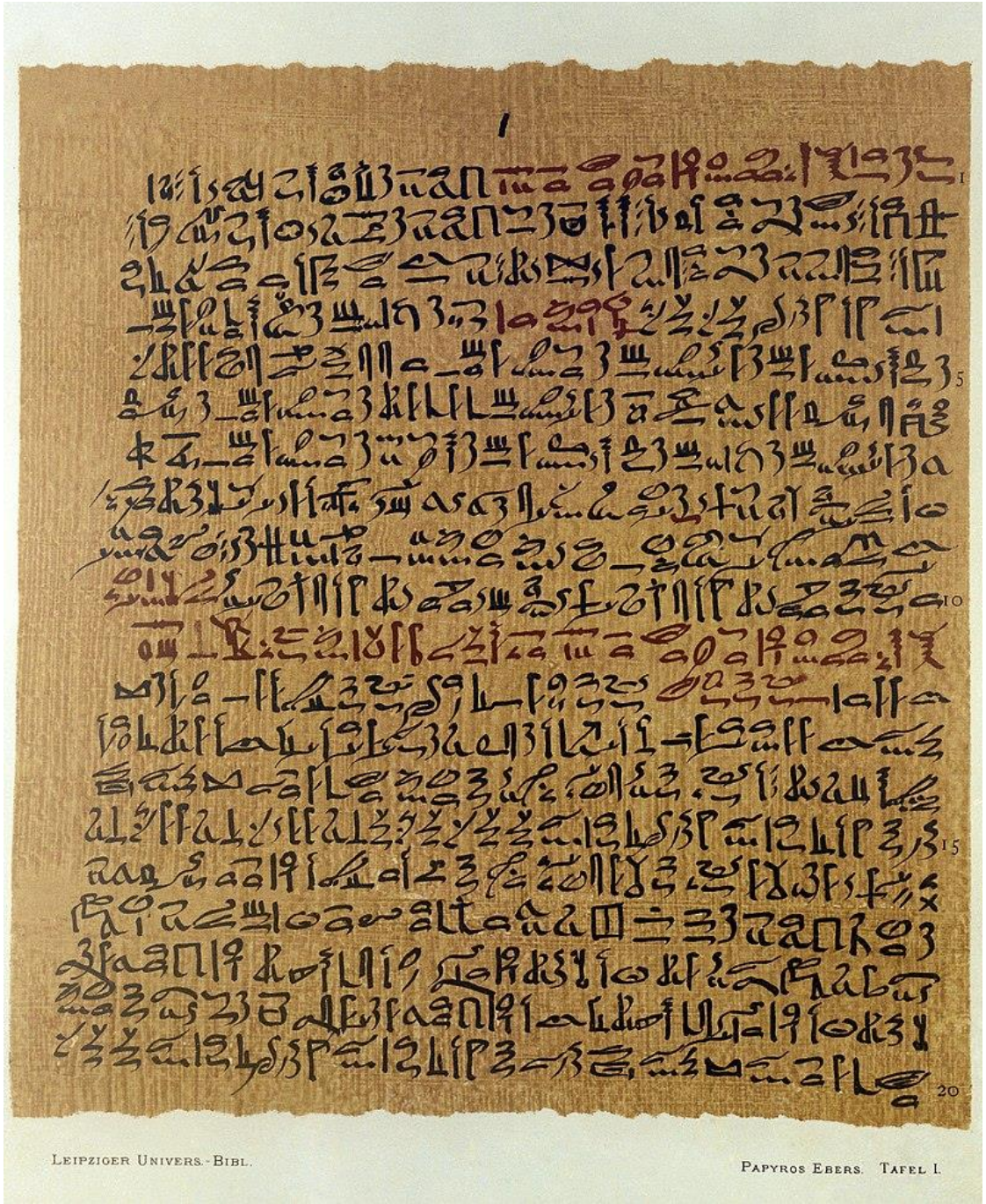
George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert, 5th Earl of Carnarvon, DL (26 June 1866 – 5 April 1923), styled Lord Porchester until 1890, was an English peer and aristocrat best known as the financial backer of the search for and excavation of Tutankhamun's tomb in the Valley of the Kings.

Lord Carnarvon, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Evelyn Herbert, returned to Egypt, arriving at Luxor on 23 November 1922. Both were present the next day when the full extent of the stairway to the tomb was cleared and a seal containing Tutankhamun's cartouche found on the outer doorway. This door was removed and the rubble-filled corridor behind cleared, revealing the door of the tomb itself. Carnarvon was also present when on 26 November Carter made a tiny breach in the top left-hand corner of this doorway, enabling him to peer in by the light of a candle. When Carnarvon asked, "Can you see anything?" Carter replied "Yes, wonderful things!" The tomb was then secured, to be entered in the presence of an official of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities the next day.

Lord Carnarvon, his daughter, Lady Evelyn Herbert, and Howard Carter at the top of the steps leading to the newly discovered tomb of Tutankhamun, November 1922.

Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egypt was a civilization of ancient Northeast Africa, concentrated along the lower reaches of the Nile River, situated in the place that is now the country Egypt. Ancient Egyptian civilization followed prehistoric Egypt and coalesced around 3100 BC (according to conventional Egyptian chronology) with the political unification of Upper and Lower Egypt under Menes (often identified with Narmer). The history of ancient Egypt occurred as a series of stable kingdoms, separated by periods of relative instability known as Intermediate Periods: the Old Kingdom of the Early Bronze Age, the Middle Kingdom of the Middle Bronze Age and the New Kingdom of the Late Bronze Age.

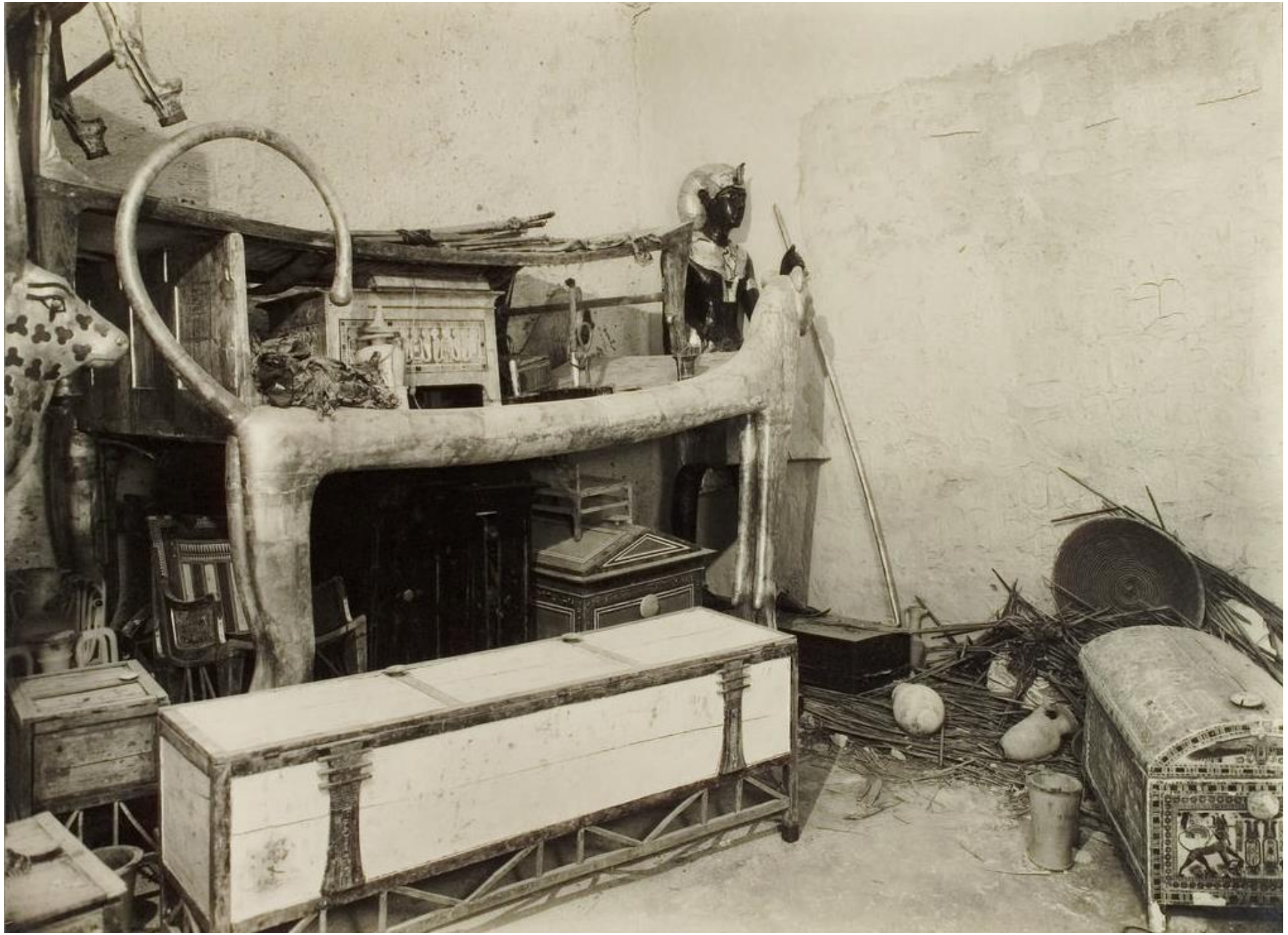


Reproduction of the Ebers Papyrus General Collections

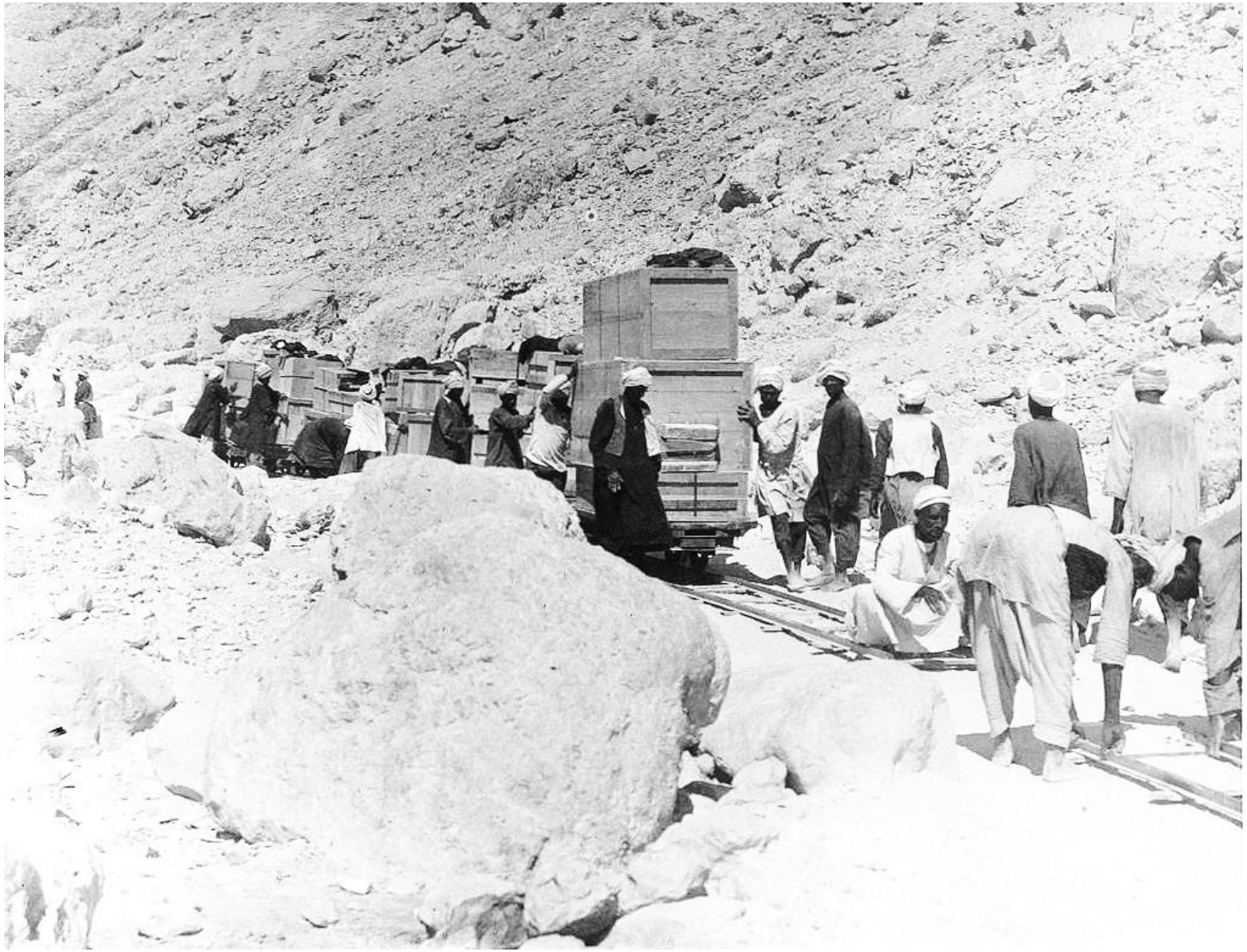
The Egyptian language or ancient Egyptian (r n km.t) is an extinct Afro-Asiatic language that was spoken in ancient Egypt. It is known today from a large corpus of surviving texts which were made accessible to the modern world following the decipherment of the ancient Egyptian scripts in the early 19th century. Egyptian is one of the earliest written languages, first being recorded in the hieroglyphic script in the late 4th millennium BC.

Clapper discovered in Maadi, Louvre Museum

Possible prisoners and wounded men of the Buto-Maadi culture devoured by animals, while one is led by a man in long dress, probably an Egyptian official



The northwest corner of the antechamber, as photographed in 1922. The plaster partition between the antechamber and burial chamber is on the right.



Workmen move goods from the tomb along a Decauville railroad track to the Nile.

The Society of Friends of the Royal Tombs of Egypt

The Society of Friends of the Royal Tombs of Egypt suggested the idea of creating a replica of Tutankhamun's tomb in 1988, so that tourists could see it without further damaging the original. In 2009, Factum Arte, a workshop that specialises in replicas of large-scale artworks, took detailed scans of the burial chamber on which to base a replica, while the Egyptian government and the Getty Conservation Institute launched a long-term project to assess the condition of the tomb and renovate it as needed. The replica was completed in 2012 and opened to the public in 2014; the renovation was completed in 2019.

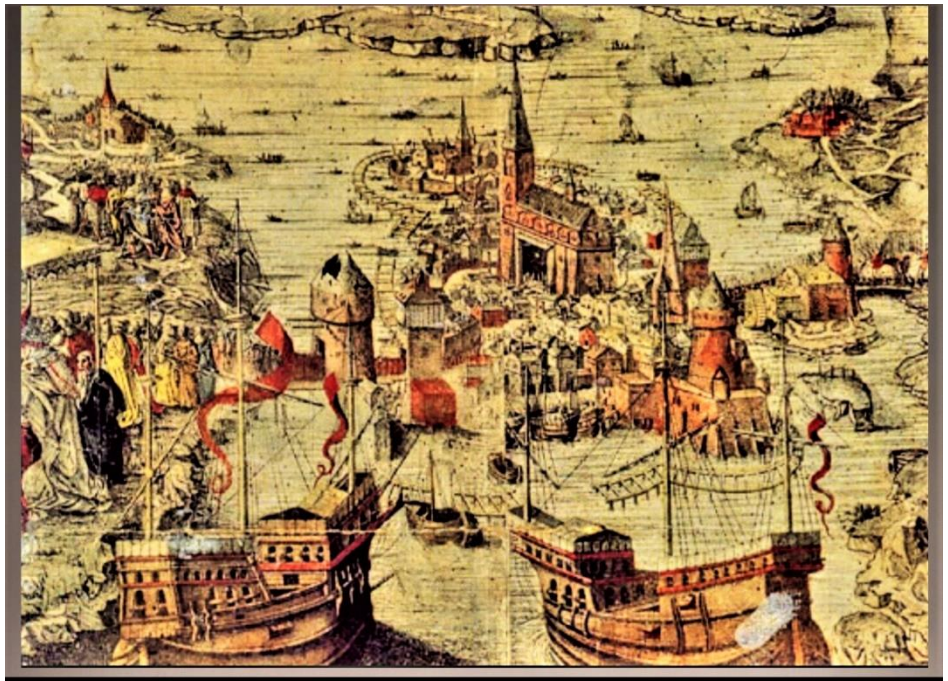
Burial and robberies

Tutankhamun reigned as pharaoh between c. 1334 and 1325 BC, towards the end of the Eighteenth Dynasty during the New Kingdom. He took the throne as a child after the death of Akhenaten (who was probably his father) and the subsequent brief reigns of Neferneferuaten and Smenkhkare. Akhenaten had radically reshaped ancient Egyptian religion by worshipping a single deity, Aten, and rejecting other deities, a shift that began the Amarna Period. One of Tutankhamun's major acts was the restoration of traditional religious practice. His name was changed from Tutankhaten, referring to Akhenaten's deity, to Tutankhamun, honouring Amun, one of the foremost deities of the traditional pantheon. Similarly, his queen's name was changed from Ankhesenpaaten to Ankhesenamun.

Scenes from the north wall of the burial chamber. On the left side, Tutankhamun, followed by his ka (an aspect of his soul), embraces the god Osiris. In the center, Tutankhamun greeting the goddess Nut. On the right side, Ay performing the opening of the mouth for Tutankhamun.

Stockholm Bloodbath

Slideshow Anders Dernback / text Wikipedia



The **Stockholm Bloodbath** (Swedish: *Stockholms blodbad*, Danish: *Det Stockholmske Blodbad*) was a trial that led to a series of executions in Stockholm between 7 and 9 November 1520. The event is also known as the **Stockholm massacre**.

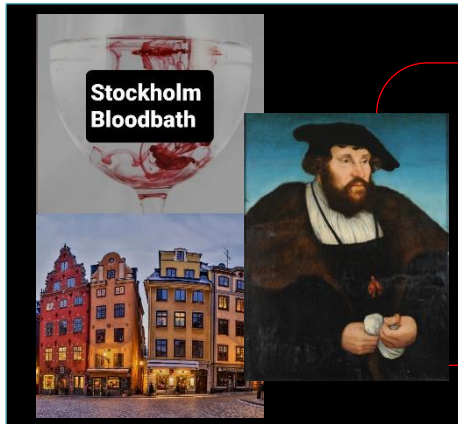
Background

Political factions in Sweden

The Stockholm Bloodbath was a consequence of conflict between Swedish pro-unionists (in favour of the Kalmar Union, then dominated by Denmark) and anti-unionists (supporters of Swedish independence), and also between the anti-unionists and the Danish aristocracy, which in other aspects was opposed to King Christian. The anti-unionist party was headed by Sten Sture the Younger, and the pro-unionist party by the Archbishop Gustavus Trolle.

STURE

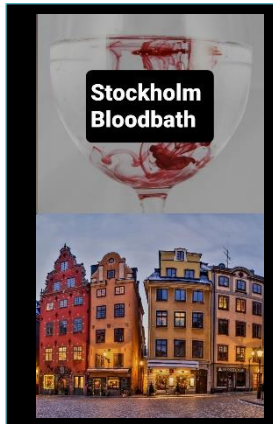
TROLLE



Stockholm Bloodbath

Christian II (1 July 1481 – 25 January 1559) was a Scandinavian monarch under the Kalmar Union who reigned as King of Denmark and Norway, from 1513 until 1523, and Sweden from 1520 until 1521. From 1513 to 1523, he was concurrently Duke of Schleswig and Holstein in joint rule with his uncle Frederick.

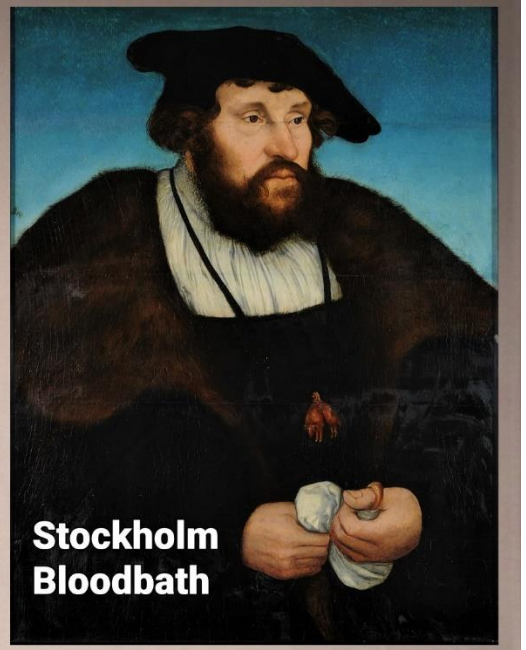
As king, Christian tried to maintain the Kalmar Union between the Scandinavian countries which brought him to war with Sweden, lasting between 1518 and 1523. Though he captured the country in 1520, the subsequent slaughter of leading Swedish nobility, churchmen, and others, known as the Stockholm Bloodbath, caused the Swedes to rise against his rule. He was deposed in a rebellion led by the nobleman and later king of Sweden Gustav Vasa. He attempted to bring in a radical reform of the Danish state in 1521–22, which would have strengthened the rights of commoners at the expense of the nobles and clergy. The nobility rose against him in 1523, and he was exiled to the Netherlands, ceding the Danish throne to Fredrick I. After attempting to reclaim the thrones in 1531, he was arrested and held in captivity for the rest of his life, first in Sønderborg Castle and later at Kalundborg Castle. Supporters tried to restore him to power both during his exile and his imprisonment but they were defeated decisively during the Count's Feud in 1536. Christian died at Kalundborg in 1559.



Stockholm Bloodbath

Christian and Isabella on an altar in Elsinore.

Stockholm Bloodbath



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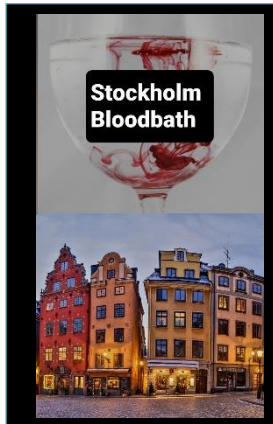
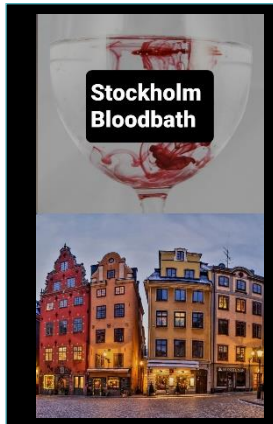


Stockholm Bloodbath

Military interventions of King Christian

King Christian, who had already taken measures to isolate Sweden politically, intervened to help Archbishop Trolle, who was under siege in his fortress at Stäket. However, he was defeated by Sture and his peasant soldiers at Vedila, and forced to return to Denmark. A second attempt to bring Sweden back under his control in 1518 was also countered by Sture's victory at Brännkyrka. Eventually, a third attempt made in 1520 with a large army of French, German and Scottish mercenaries proved successful.

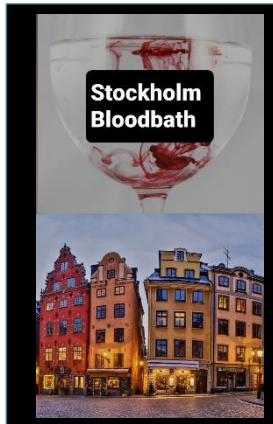
Sture was mortally wounded at the Battle of Bogesund on 19 January 1520. The Danish army, unopposed, was approaching Uppsala, where the members of the Swedish Riksdag of the Estates had already assembled. The senators agreed to render homage to Christian, on condition that he give a full amnesty for past actions and a guarantee that Sweden should be ruled according to Swedish laws and customs. A convention to this effect was confirmed by the king and the Danish Privy Council on 31 March. Sture's widow, Lady Kristina, was still resisting in Stockholm with support from the peasants of central Sweden, and defeated the Danes at Balundsås on 19 March. Eventually, her forces were defeated at the Battle of Uppsala



Stockholm Bloodbath

In May, the Danish fleet, led by King Christian, arrived and Stockholm was attacked by land and sea. Lady Kristina resisted for four months longer, and in the beginning of autumn Kristina's forces began winning. The inhabitants of Stockholm had a large supply of food and fared relatively well. Christian realized that his stockpile was dwindling and that it would doom his army to maintain the siege throughout the winter. With the help of Bishop Mattias, Hemming Gadh and other Swedes of high stature, Christian sent a proposal for retreat that was very advantageous for the Swedes. During a meeting on what is thought to be Beckholmen, outside of Djurgården, Christian swore that all acts against him would be forgotten, and gave pardon to several named persons (including Gustav Vasa, who had escaped from Denmark, where he had been held hostage). Lady Kristina would be given Hörningsholm and all Mörkön as a fief, and was also promised Tavastehus in Finland. When this had been written down on paper, the mayor of the city delivered the keys to the city on Södermalm and Christian held his grand entry. Shortly after, he sailed back to Denmark, to return in October for his coronation.

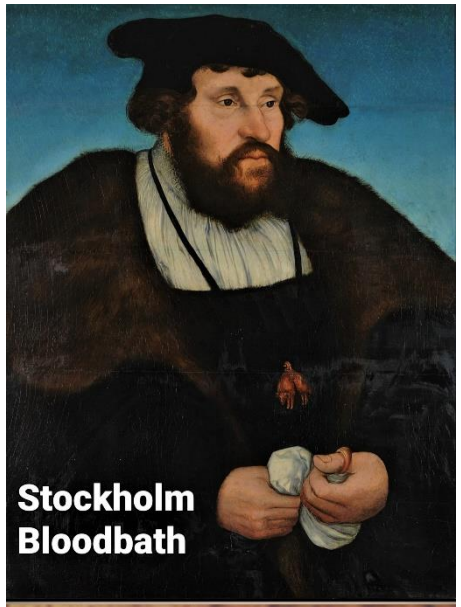
On 4 November, Christian was anointed by Gustavus Trolle in Storkyrkan Cathedral and took the usual oath to rule the kingdom through native-born Swedes only. A banquet was held for the next three days. Lots of wine and beer was drunk and good jokes were cracked between Danes and Swedes.

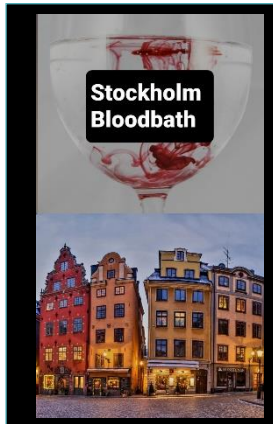


Stockholm Bloodbath

Massacre

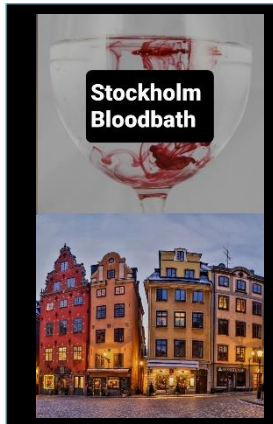
On the evening of 7 November, Christian summoned many Swedish leaders to a private conference at the palace. At dusk on 8 November, Danish soldiers, with lanterns and torches, entered a great hall of the royal palace and imprisoned several noble guests. Later in the evening, even more of the king's guests were imprisoned. All these people had previously been marked down on **Archbishop Trolle's proscription list.**
The following day, 9 November, a council, headed by Archbishop Trolle, sentenced the proscribed to death for being heretics; the main point of accusation was their having united in a pact to depose Trolle a few years earlier. However, many of them were also leading men of the Sture party and thus potential opponents of the Danish kings. At noon, the anti-unionist bishops of Skara and Strängnäs were led out into the great square and beheaded. **Fourteen noblemen, three burgomasters, fourteen town councillors and about twenty common citizens of Stockholm were then hanged or beheaded.**





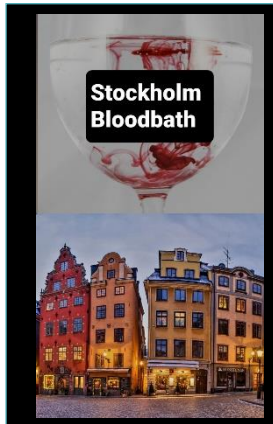
Stockholm Bloodbath

The executions continued throughout the following day (10 November). According to the chief executioner, Jörgen Homuth, 82 people were executed. It has been claimed that Christian also took revenge on Sten Sture's body, having it dug up and burnt, as well as the body of his child. Sture's widow Lady Kristina and many other noblewomen were taken as prisoners to Denmark.



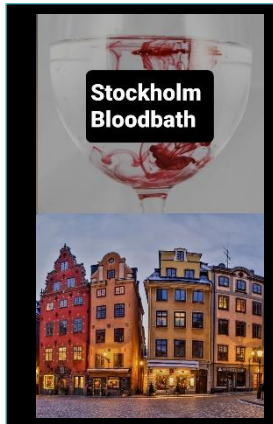
Stockholm Bloodbath

Storkyrkan, also called Stockholms domkyrka (Stockholm Cathedral) and Sankt Nikolai kyrka (Church of Saint Nicholas), is the oldest church in Stockholm. Storkyrkan lies in the centre of Stockholm in Gamla stan, between Stockholm Palace and Stortorget, the old main square of Stockholm. It was consecrated to Saint Nicholas in 1306 but construction of the church probably started in the 13th century. Inside, Storkyrkan still maintains much of its late medieval appearance in the form of a hall church with a vaulted ceiling supported by brick pillars. The exterior of the church is however uniformly Baroque in appearance, the result of extensive changes made in the 18th century.



Stockholm Bloodbath

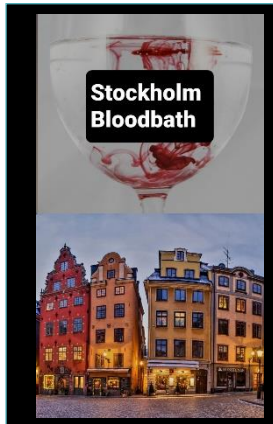
Storkyrkan visible at the end of Slottsbacken from across the water. The church is part of a coherent ensemble of Baroque architecture surrounding Stockholm Palace.



Stockholm Bloodbath

Stockholm Bloodbath as it was depicted in Blodbadsplanschen.

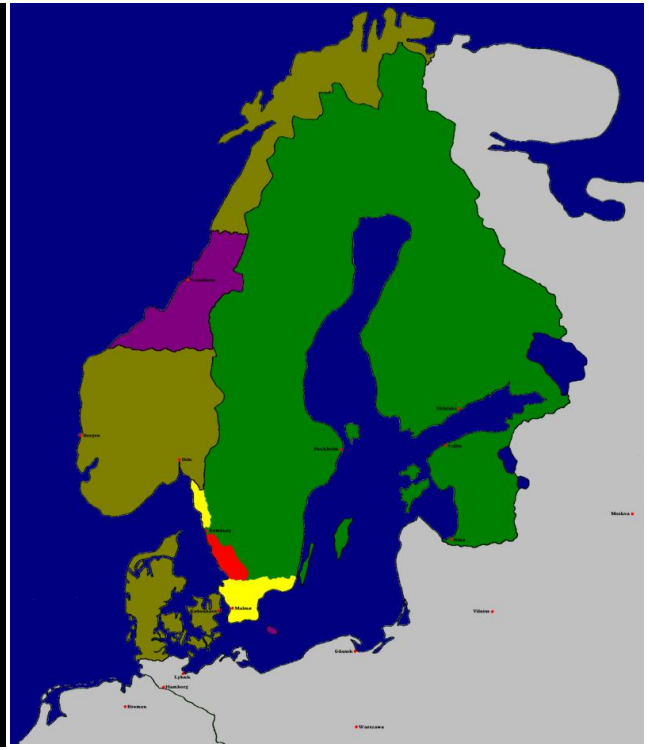
Christian justified the massacre in a proclamation to the Swedish people as a measure necessary to avoid a papal interdict, but, when apologising to the Pope for the decapitation of the bishops, he blamed his troops for performing unauthorised acts of vengeance.
Gustav Vasa was a son of Erik Johansson, one of the victims of the executions. Vasa, upon hearing of the massacre, travelled north to the province of Dalarna to seek support for a new revolt.
The population, informed of what had happened, rallied to his side. They were ultimately able to defeat Christian's forces in the Swedish War of Liberation. The massacre became the catalyst that permanently separated Sweden from Denmark.

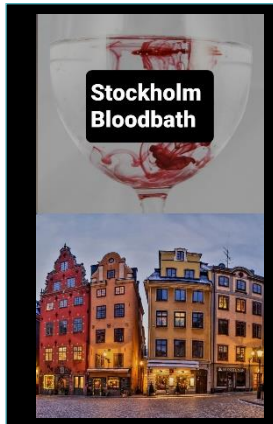


Stockholm Bloodbath

Later reception and propaganda
The Stockholm Bloodbath precipitated a lengthy hostility towards Danes in Sweden, and from then on the two nations were almost continuously hostile toward each other. These hostilities, developing into a struggle for hegemony in the Scandinavian and North German area, lasted for nearly three hundred years. Memory of the Bloodbath served to let Swedes depict themselves (and often, actually regard themselves) as the wronged and aggrieved party, even when they were the ones who eventually took the political and military lead, such as the conquest and annexation of Scania until the Treaty of Roskilde in 1658.

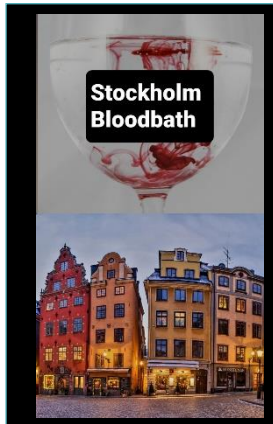
Denmark-Norway ceded the Danish provinces of Terra Scania and the Norwegian provinces of Trondheim and Bahusia to Sweden. In red; Hallandia was already ceded to Sweden for a 30-year period. In yellow; the provinces of Terra Scania and Bahusia. In purple; provinces that were returned to Danish rule as a result of the peace accords in Copenhagen in 1660. Created by Kasper Holl, 2005.





Stockholm Bloodbath

Joakim Brahe one of the Victims



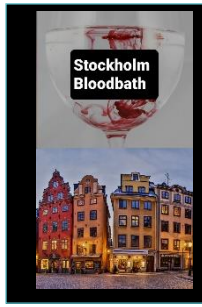
Stockholm Bloodbath

Some of The Victims

Mattias Gregersson (Lillie), biskop i Strängnäs
Biskop Vincentius, biskop i Skara
Erik Abrahamsson (Leijonhufvud), riksråd
Måns Gren, riksråd
Erik Ryning, riksråd
Kristiern Bengtsson (Oxenstierna) d.y., riksråd
Erik Johansson (Vasa), riksråd, far till Gustav Vasa
Bengt Gylta, riksråd
Erik Nilsson (Gyllenstierna) (Gyllenstierna af Nynäs)
Eskil Nilsson (Gyllenstierna) (Gyllenstierna af Nynäs)
Erik Knutsson (Tre Rosor)
Joakim Brahe, riksråd
Erik Kuse, slottsfogde på slottet Tre Kronor
Olof Björnsson (Halvmåne), slottsfogde på slottet Tre Kronor
Måns Jonsson, slottsfogde på slottet Tre Kronor
Jöns Gudmundsson, borgmästare
Anders Olofsson, borgmästare
Anders Henriksson, borgmästare
Olof Hansson, rådman

Måns Budde, rådman
Baggans Björn, rådman
Anders Ruth, rådman
Anders Karlsson (Ödebyätten), rådman
Mickel Nilsson, rådman
Knut Öning, rådman
Erik Helsing, rådman
Peder Eriksson, rådman
Asmund, rådman
Mats Crona, rådman
Jakob Pedersson, rådman
Nils Bergsson, rådman
Heming Grönskalle, rådman
Henrik Strobock, borgare
Lambrekt Båding, borgare
Hans Weser, borgare
Hans Vävare, köpman.

Simon Skräddare, borgare
Långe Nils, borgare
Peder Staffansson, borgare
Påvel Skinnare, borgare
Gudmund Skinnare, borgare
Erik Smältare, borgare
Peder Budde, borgare
Anders Köttmånglare, borgare
Mats Tunnbindare, borgare
Nils Matsson, borgare
Lambrekt Bardaskär, borgare
Lasse Hass, borgare
Kettil Skrivare, tjänstefolk
Olof Walram, lågfrälse
Erland Esbjörnsson, lågfrälse
Sven Joensson (Svart)



Stockholm Bloodbath

In Swedish

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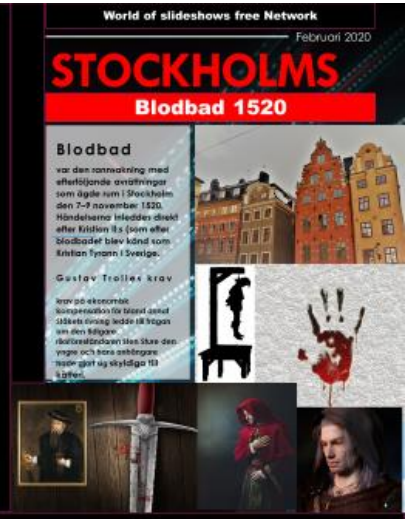
Februari 2020
STOCKHOLMS
Blodbad 1520
Blodbad
var den rannsakning med efterföljande avrättningar som ägde rum i Stockholm den 7–9 november 1520. Händelserna inleddes direkt efter Kristian II:s (som efter blodbadet blev känd som Kristian Tyrann i Sverige.
Gustav Trolles krav
krav på ekonomisk kompensation för bland annat Stäkets rivning ledde till frågan om den tidigare riksföreståndaren Sten Sture den yngre och hans anhängare hade gjort sig skyldiga till kätteri.
Anders Dernback

Med stöd i kanonisk rätt avrättades närmare 100 personer de följande dagarna. Bland de avrättade återfanns många inom aristokratin som hade givit sitt stöd åt Sturepartiet under de föregående åren.

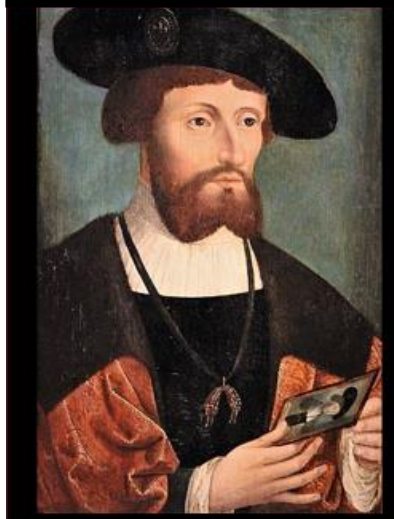


Den 80-årige ärkebiskopen i Uppsala, Jakob Ulfsson, avgick 1515. I enlighet med kanonisk rätt föreslog han som sin efterträdare den 26-årige Gustav Trolle, son till den tidigare riksföreståndaren Erik Trolle. Av påven Leo X fick Gustav Trolle dennes skydd för den under ärkebiskopen lydande borgen Almarestäket och länet omkring detta. Påven gav också Gustav Trolle rätt att utlysa interdikt över den eller de som bestred denna rätt.

När Gustav Trolle återvände till Sverige från Rom i september 1515 fick han veta att riksföreståndaren Sten Sture den yngre dragit in länet kring Almarestäket. Gustav Trolle hävdade att länet för evig tid hade överlåtits till ärkebiskopsätet medan Sten Sture hävdade sin rätt att dra in och förläna län.

Gustav Trolle började förbereda sig på en militär sammandrabbning genom att samla förråd och förstärka Almarestäket med kanoner. Sten Sture försökte få riksrådet med sig för att göra en väpnad insats mot ärkebiskopen men då utan framgång.

Under hösten 1516 inledde Sten Sture med väpnade trupper en belägring av Stäket. Denne menade att då Gustav Trolle varken avlagt trohetsed till riksföreståndaren eller sin ed till riksrådet måste han ha avlagt trohetsed till någon annan.



Ärkebiskopen tvingades kapitulera före årsskiftet 1518 och fängslades i Västerås slott. Kort senare avsade han sig ämbetet som ärkebiskop. Ärkebiskopen av Lund bannlyste med stöd av den kanoniska rätten våldsverkarna, det vill säga uteslöt dem helt från den kyrkliga gemenskapen med gudstjänster,

År 1519 gav påven ärkebiskopen av Lund och biskopen av Odense tillstånd att med alla medel arbeta för att Gustav Trolle släpptes fri, Almarestäket återuppbyggdes och att kyrkan fick ersättning för skadan. Påven gav också biskoparna rätt att bannlysa de skyldiga samt utfärda interdikt över Sverige.

Den danske kungen Kristian II inledde i januari 1520 ett militärt anfall mot Sverige. Kristian ansåg sig ha rätt till den svenska tronen eftersom han genom en särskild valförsamling i maj 1499 utvalts till svensk tronföljare. Den militära truppen bestod av mellan 6 000 och 7 000 man

Sten Sture och de svenska trupperna intog ställningar vid Åsunden i Västergötland men tvingades retirera. De danska trupperna delades upp och rörde sig norrut genom Västergötland och Östergötland. Sten Sture dog i början av februari, efter att ha sårats vid Slaget på Åsundens is

Försök från biskopar att medla mellan Sten Sture och ärkebiskopen avvisades av Sten Sture. Vid ett riksmöte i Stockholm i november **1517 förklarades Gustav Trolle skyldig** och mötet beslutade att riva Almarestäket. I det av riksmötet utfärdade dombrevet, även kallat "sammansvärjningsbrevet", förklarades ärkebiskopen skyldig till högmålsbrott och att borgen skulle rivas ned. De närvarande lovade att bistå varandra om domkapitlet eller ärkebiskopen skulle bannlysa dem.

Sten Sture den yngres död på Mälarens is, av Carl Gustaf Hellqvist (1880).

I början av mars erkände det svenska riksrådet Kristian II som svensk kung. Sten Stures änka Kristina Nilsdotter (Gyllenstierna) som ledde försvaret av Stockholm vägrade dock ge upp. Kristian II hade inte råd med en långvarig belägring av Stockholm, omgivet av stadsmur vid slottet Tre Kronor

Försvararna ville ha amnesti för att ge upp och ett amnestibrev utfärdades av Kristian II den 5 september. I brevet gav Kristian II amnesti till avlidne Sten Sture, hans änka Kristina Gyllenstierna och alla deras medhjälpare för allt vad de gjort mot Kristian själv och unionskungarna Hans och Kristian I. Amnestin gällde också allt det som Sturepartiet gjort mot kyrkan, inklusive Stäkets rivning. Kristina och hennes anhängare garanterades också att få behålla alla egendomar och förläningar. I ett särskilt brev gavs också amnesti för Stockholms stad. Den 7 september överlämnades Stockholms slott till kung Kristian II. Han kröntes till kung av Sverige i Storkyrkan.

Rannsakningen

Slottet från norr på 1570-talet från Stockholmsvyerna i Civitates orbis terrarum, ca 50 år efter blodbadet. Efter kröningen följde en kröningsfest på slottet Tre Kronor som pågick i tre dagar. Gästerna kallades onsdagen den 7 november till slottets stora sal. Inför alla gäster och kungen framträdde den avsatte ärkebiskopen Gustav Trolle och framförde de krav på ekonomisk ersättning som kyrkan ställde för rivningen av Almarestäket, ersättning för stölder från Uppsala domkyrka och ärkebiskopsgården, ersättning för att ärkebiskopen och biskop Jakob Ulfsson hade suttit fängslade i Stockholm och biskop Otto i Västerås hade suttit inlåst på Västerås slott.

Sten Stures anhängare hade också bland annat tvingat präster att hålla gudstjänst trots att interdikt var utfärdat. Gustav Trolle krävde därför en ekonomisk ersättning på över en miljon mark lödigt silver. Som skyldiga räknade ärkebiskopen upp Sten Sture, hans änka Kristina Nilsdotter (Gyllenstierna), hennes mor Sigrid Eskilsdotter, riksrådet Måns Gren, riksrådet Joakim Brahe, riksrådet Erik Ryning, riksrådet Kristiern Bengtsson, frälseman Mikael Nilsson (Halvhjort av Ärnäs), frälseman Olof Valram, slottsfogde Erik Kuse, frälseman Klas Kyle, slottsfogden Olof Björnsson (Halvmåne), Bengt Eskilsson (Skällnäsätten), Erik Nilsson, Eskil Nilsson, borgarna Peder Skräddare, Sven Hök, Peder Smed samt samtliga borgmästare och rådmän i Stockholms stad. Gustav Trolle avslutade med att påstå att de uppräknade hade gjort sig skyldiga till "uppenbart kätteri". Inom den kanoniska rätten betydde det att den anklagade hade manifesterat sitt kätteri på ett så utstuderat sätt att vidare bevisning inte var nödvändig.

Efter att ärkebiskopens krav hade framställts

började en rannsakning där de anklagade fick tillfälle att yttra sig. Kristina Gyllenstierna presenterade det så kallade sammansvärjningsbrevet där Almarestäkets rivning hade beslutats och där utfärdarna förklarat sig ha för avsikt att hålla ihop mot eventuella påföljder från kurian i Rom. En av utfärdarna var Linköpings biskop **Hans Brask** som dock hävdade att han mot sin vilja tvingats till detta, vilket han på något sätt kunde visa. Enligt folklig tradition skedde detta genom att det under hans sigill fanns en lapp med texten **"Härtill är jag nödd och tvungen".** Rannsakningen pågick hela dagen och på kvällen blev flera av deltagarna gripna. Biskoparna Mattias och Vincent fängslades för sig, övriga fängslades i slottstornet.

Kätteri

Följande dag sammanträdde en grupp på fjorton präster på slottet för att ta ställning till om de anklagade verkligen gjort sig skyldiga till kätteri. I gruppen ingick ärkebiskopen, biskoparna av Västerås, Linköping och Odense, domprosten Göran Turesson, ärkedjäknen Verner från Linköping, ärkedjäknen Larens Andreæ från Strängnäs, dekanen Jöns, doktor Peder Galle, doktor Erik Geting, dominikanmunken Laurens, kanikerna Mattis och Henrik från Uppsala samt kaniken Sven från Skara. Gruppens uppgift blev att svara på om de gärningar **som Gustav Trolle föregående dag räknat upp var uppenbart kätteri mot kyrkan.**

I sin klagoskrift hade **Gustav Trolle** anklagat sina motståndare dels för brott vad gäller de kyrkliga ämbetsmännen, dels brott vad gäller kyrkans egendom. Den kyrkliga lagstiftningen vad gäller detta hade slagits fast i det femte laterankonciliet 1514 och straffet var bannlysning. Gustav Trolle menade också att hans motståndare hade tvingat stiftets präster att hålla gudstjänst trots att ärkebiskopen i Lund utfärdat interdikt. Straffet för detta var enligt kanonisk rätt bannlysning.

De församlade prästerna kom fram till att dessa gärningar verkligen var uppenbart kätteri. I sitt svar, sententian, angav de församlade prästerna inget straff utan de anklagade överlämnades till den världsliga rättvisan, Kristian II, att verkställa det i praxis fastställda straffet: bränning på bål. Enligt kanonisk rätt hade **Kristian II ingen rätt att ompröva ett domslut från en andlig domstol.** Huruvida gruppen av präster verkligen var en andlig domstol har det rått olika uppfattning om bland historikerna och svaret på den frågan avgör om de efterföljande avrättningarna är juridiskt legitima.

Avrättningarna

Två scener från Blodbadstavlan. Till vänster halshuggs de två biskoparna; till höger grävs kistan med Sten Sture den yngres kropp upp.
Avrättningarna på Stortorget utanför Stockholms slott började vid middagstid måndagen den 8 november 1520 med att biskoparna Mattias och Vincent halshöggs med svärd. Efter det avrättades 15 adelsmän med svärd. Därefter hängdes Stockholms borgmästare och rådmän från en galge som uppförts på torget. Följande dag avrättades adelsmännens tjänstefolk och andra medhjälpare.

Bål tändes på Södermalm

Den 10 november tändes stora bål på Södermalm på den plats där Katarina kyrkogård senare anlades och där brändes kropparna efter de avrättade. Sten Sture den yngres grav i Svartbrödraklostret grävdes upp och liket kastades också på bålet.

Med stöd av sententian avrättades mellan 50 och 60 personer. I denna utpekades Sten Sture den yngre och ytterligare 17 namngivna personer samt borgmästare och rådsmän i Stockholms stad. Utöver dessa avrättades en stor grupp människor som inte hade utpekats i Gustav Trolles klagoskrift. Mickel Nilsson och Klas Kyle, tidigare slottsfogdar på Stockholms slott undslapp straff och Kristina Gyllenstierna och Sigrid Banér hamnade istället i fängelse.
De två biskoparna Mattias och Vincent hörde inte heller till de anklagade, trots det blev de de första att avrättas och deras avrättning stred i varje fall mot kanonisk rätt

Det finns **olika uppgifter** om det exakta antalet avrättade i Stockholm. Enligt den ansvarige bödeln, den tyske officeren Jörgen Homuth, avrättades 82 personer. Stämmer uppgiften avrättades 20-30 personer utöver de av Gustav Trolle utpekade.

Medan avrättningarna pågick skrev Kristian II ett brev till påve Leo X i Rom där han förklarade att det under rannsakningen den 7 november upptäckts att Sturepartiet hade tänkt att tända eld på slottets krutförråd och att slottsvakterna när detta upptäckts blivit så rasande att de gått till anfall mot Sten Sture den yngres anhängare och att i den kalabaliken hade även biskoparna Mattias och Vincent dödats.

Mattias Gregersson (Lillie), biskop i Strängnäs
Biskop Vincentius, biskop i Skara
Erik Abrahamsson (Leijonhufvud), riksråd
Måns Gren, riksråd
Erik Ryning, riksråd

Avrättade

Kristiern Bengtsson (Oxenstierna) d.y., riksråd
Erik Johansson (Vasa), riksråd, far till Gustav Vasa
Bengt Gylta, riksråd
Erik Nilsson (Gyllenstierna)
Eskil Nilsson (Gyllenstierna)
Erik Knutsson (Tre Rosor)
Joakim Brahe, riksråd
Erik Kuse, slottsfogde på slottet Tre Kronor
Olof Björnsson (Halvmåne), slottsfogde på slottet Tre Kronor
Måns Jonsson, slottsfogde på slottet Tre Kronor
Jöns Gudmundsson, borgmästare
Anders Olofsson, borgmästare
Anders Henriksson, borgmästare
Olof Hansson, rådman
Måns Budde, rådman

Avrättade

Baggans Björn, rådman
Anders Ruth, rådman
Anders Karlsson (Ödebyätten), rådman
Mickel Nilsson, rådman
Knut Öning, rådman
Erik Helsing, rådman
Peder Eriksson, rådman
Asmund, rådman
Mats Crona, rådman
Jakob Pedersson, rådman
Nils Bergsson, rådman
Heming Grönskalle, rådman
Henrik Strobock, borgare
Lambrekt Båding, borgare
Hans Weser, borgare
Simon Skräddare, borgare
Länge Nils, borgare
Peder Staffansson, borgare
Påvel Skinnare, borgare
Gudmund Skinnare, borgare
Erik Smältare, borgare
Peder Budde, borgare
Anders Köttmånglare, borgare
Mats Tunnbindare, borgare
Nils Matsson, borgare
Lambrekt Bardaskär, borgare
Lasse Hass, borgare
Kettil Skrivare, tjänstefolk
Olof Walram, lågfrälse
Erland Esbjörnsson, lågfrälse
samt drygt 35-40 av de adligas tjänstefolk

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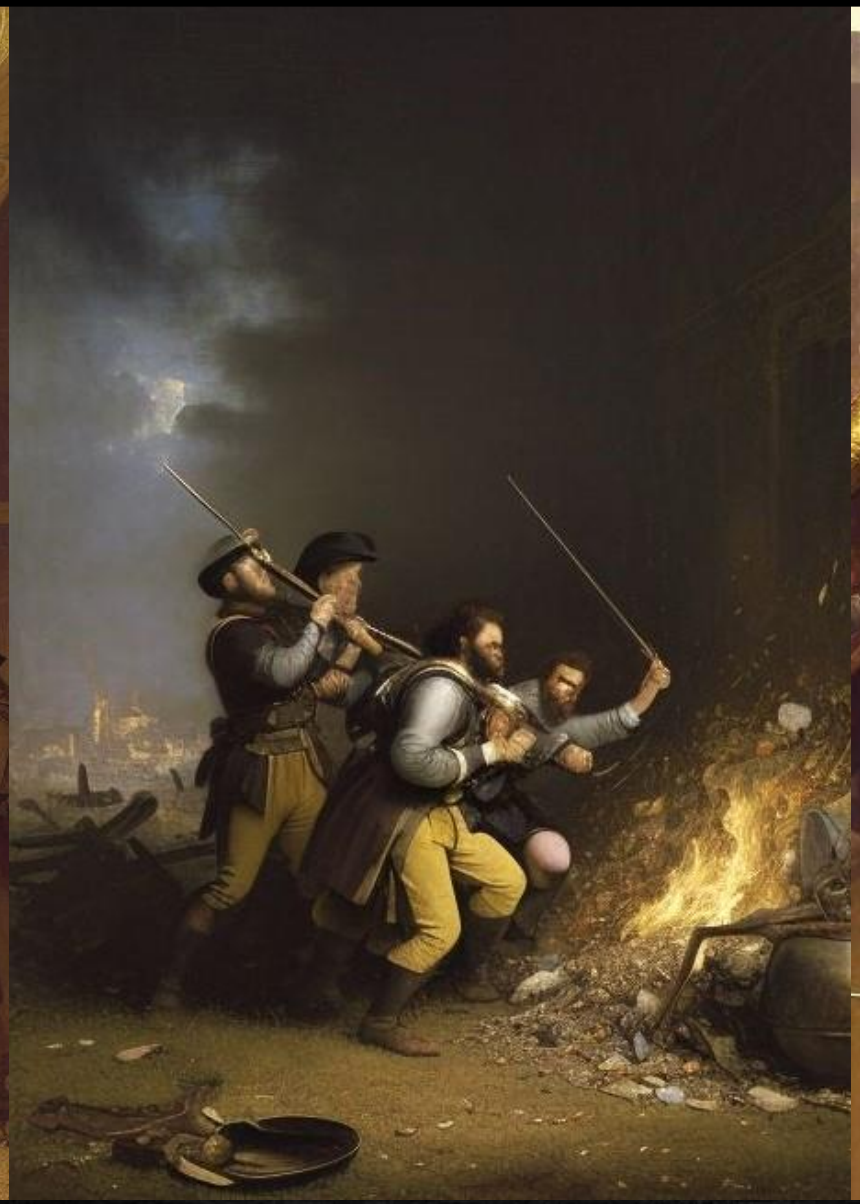

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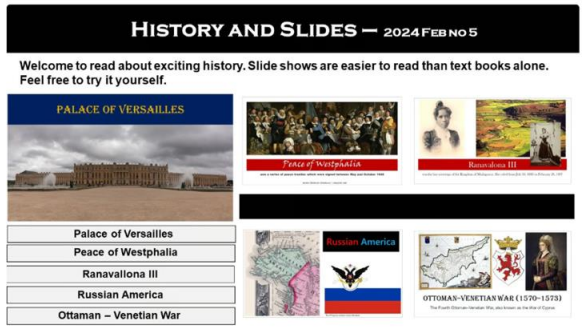
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The inception of cinema in Sweden dates back to the late 19th century, with the first film screenings captivating audiences at the Industry and Crafts Exhibition in Malmö. This historic event, held from June to September 1896, marked the beginning of a cultural phenomenon that would grow to become an integral part of Swedish society.

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Axel von Fersen and Marie Antoinette

The development of cinemas in Malmö

Franco – Preussian War

Biden and Putin play chess over political goals

History of Shanghai

Axel von Fersen the Swedish diplomat failed to save his mistress. She was later executed in Paris. Exciting reading.

Intrigue and Scandal: The Untold Tale of Axel von Fersen and Marie Antoinette
The Intriguing Liaison of Axel von Fersen and Marie Antoinette

Cinema Under Siege: A History and Revival Amidst Digital Chaos
The Evolution of Cinema in Sweden
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Sommarteater
Pilsorp.

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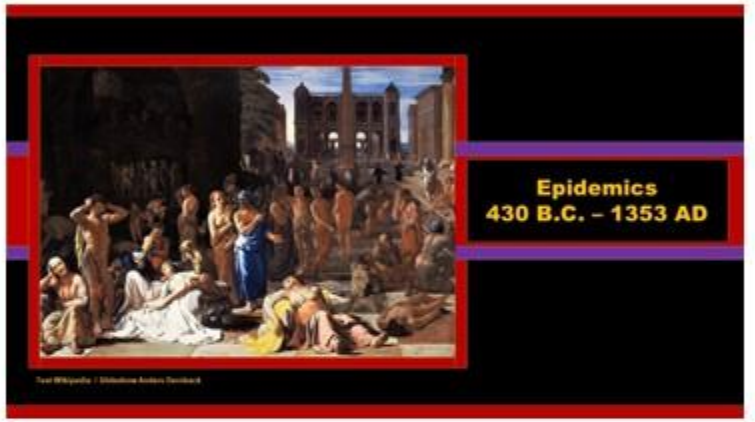


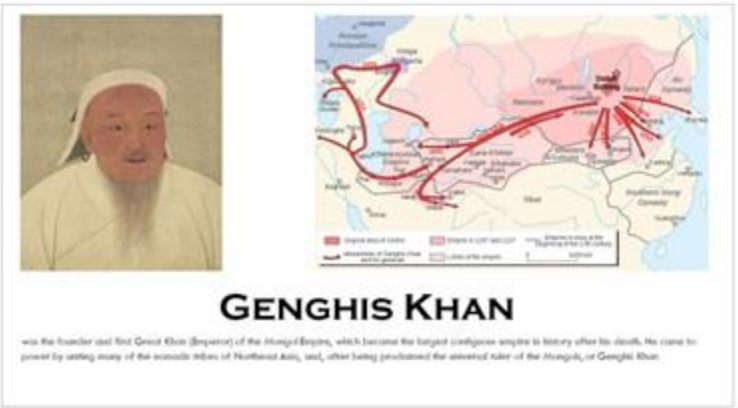
Anti Trust Law US

Danish West Indies

Epidemics 430 B.C. – 1353 AD

Follies

Genghis Khan



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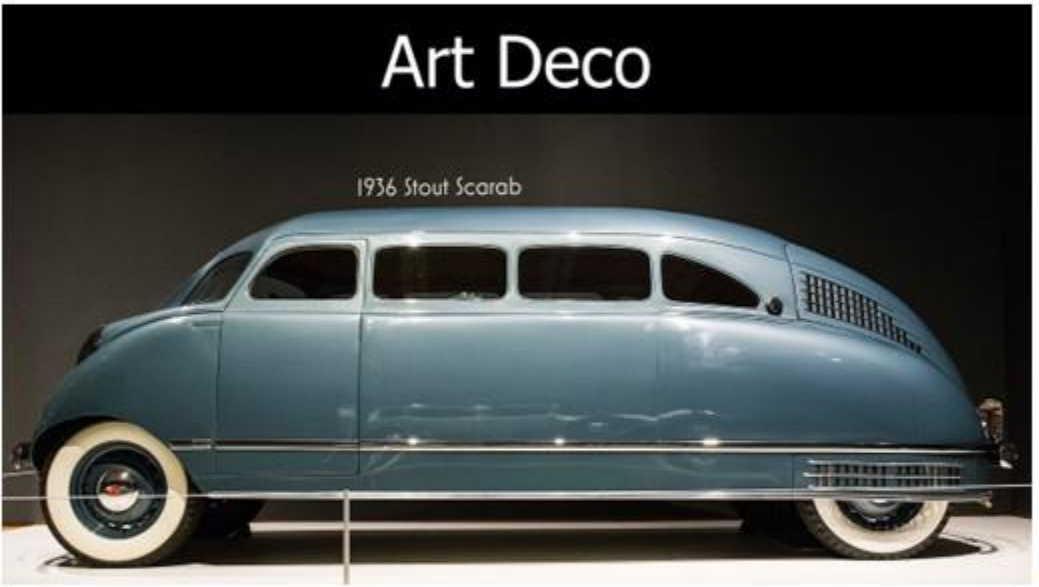

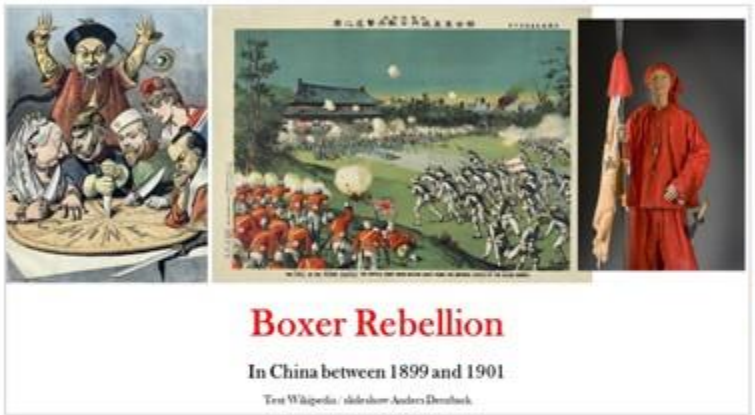

CITY OF BERKLEY
POLICE
Harley-Davidson
Harley-Davidson, Inc., H-D, or Harley, is an American motorcycle manufacturer founded in 1903 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was one of two major American motorcycle manufacturers to survive the Great Depression, along with Indian.

- Art Deco
- Boxer Rebellion
- Ellis Island
- History of English Football
- Harley - Davidson

History and Slides – 2024 March no 5

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- Swedish MASH
- The Royal Swedish Mistresses
- The Black Death in Sweden
- Charles XIV John
- The change of Swedish borders

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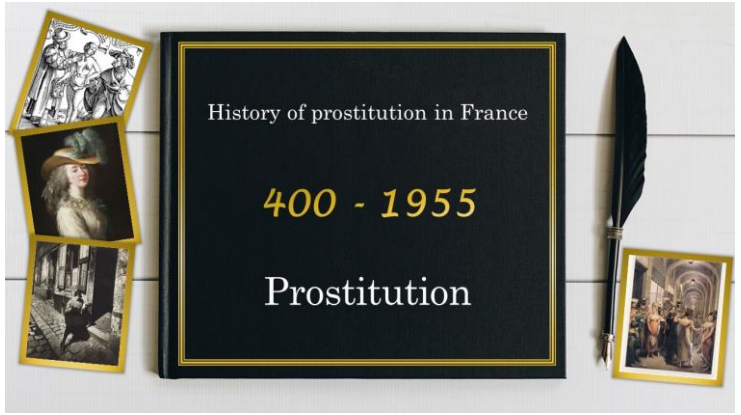

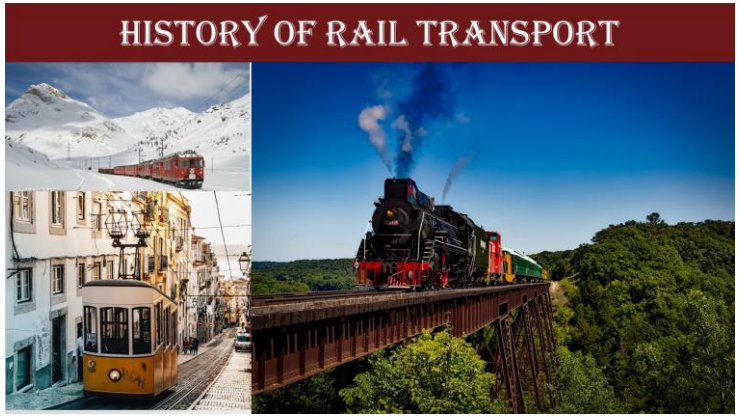

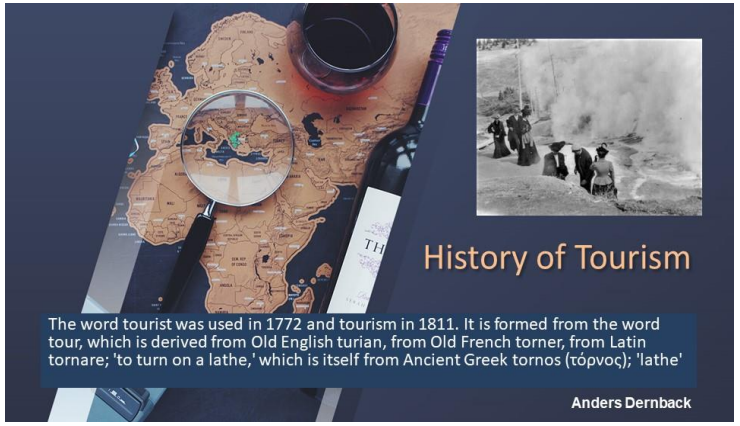
History of Tourism
The word tourist was used in 1772 and tourism in 1811. It is formed from the word tour, which is derived from Old English turian, from Old French torner, from Latin tornare; 'to turn on a lathe,' which is itself from Ancient Greek tornos (τόρνος); 'lathe'
Anders Dernback

- History of New York
- History of prostitution in France
- History of Rail Transport
- History of Spain
- History of Tourism

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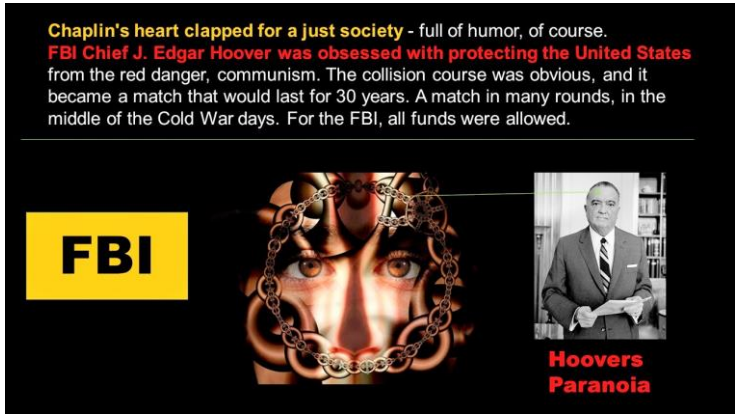
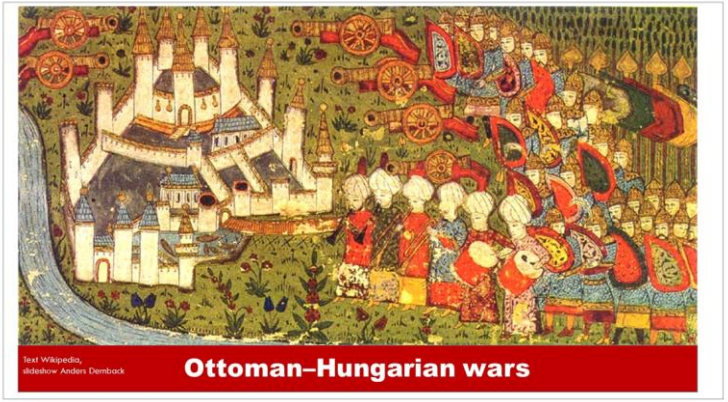
History of the Timber framed House


Chaplin's heart clapped for a just society - full of humor, of course.
FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover was obsessed with protecting the United States from the red danger, communism. The collision course was obvious, and it became a match that would last for 30 years. A match in many rounds, in the middle of the Cold War days. For the FBI, all funds were allowed.
FBI
Hoovers Paranoia



- History of the Timberframed House
- Hoovers Chaplin Paranoia
- Old Buildings
- One Term US Presidents
- Ottoman – Hungarian War

History and Slides – 2024 March no 2

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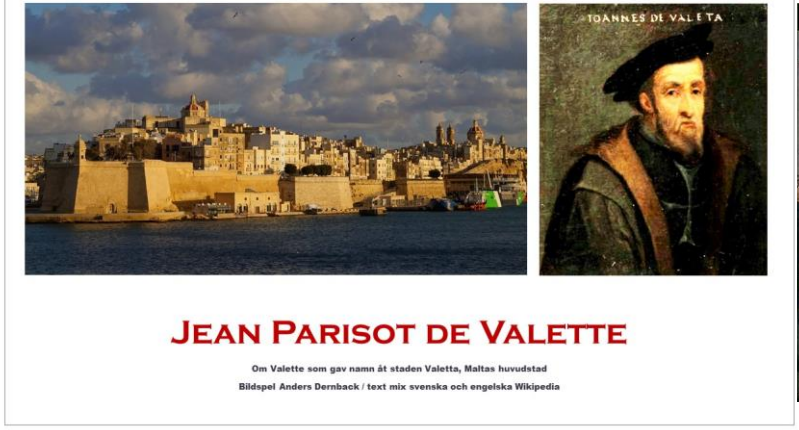
History of Japan

Internment of Japanese Americans

Invention of The Telephone

Jean Parisot de Valette

The Spanish Inquisition


IOANNES DE VALETA
JEAN PARISOT DE VALETTE
Om Valette som gav namn åt staden Valetta, Maltas huvudstad
Bildspel Anders Dernback / text mix svenska och engelska Wikipedia

World of slideshows: https://world-of-slideshows.mn.co/feed
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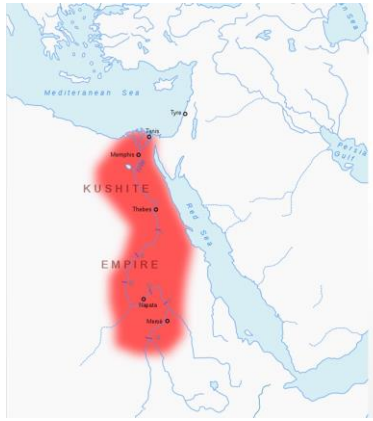

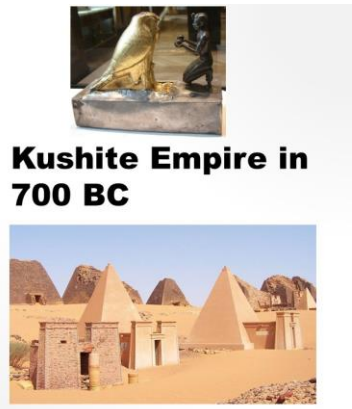

List of nurses who died in World War I
Article
Talk
Edith Cavell
Edith Cavell was executed for treason by a German firing squad on 12 October 1915 in Brussels, Belgium.
An estimated 1,500 nurses from a number of countries lost their lives during World War I.[1] Some died from disease or accidents, and some from enemy action.

- King Williams War
- Kushite Empire 700 BC
- Nurses World War I
- Pablo Picasso
- Titanic

History and Slides – 2024 Feb no 8

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Louise XIV of France

Low ranked US Presidents

Magazines History

Magazines and posters

Pure Paranoia

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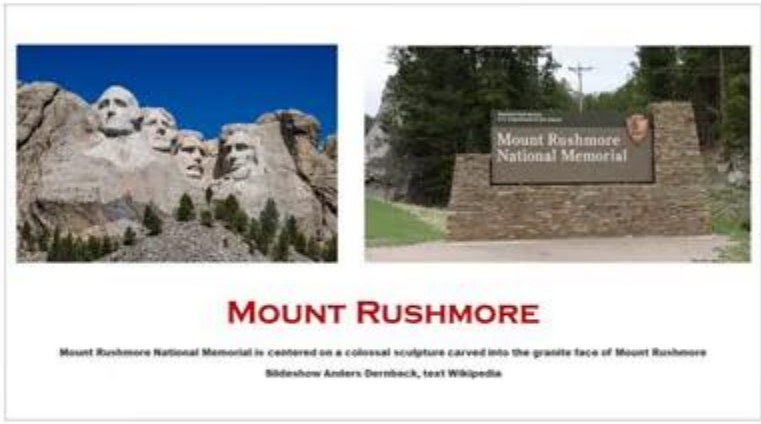
Mount Rushmore
National Memorial
MOUNT RUSHMORE
Mount Rushmore National Memorial is centered on a colossal sculpture carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore
Slideshow Anders Dernbeck, text Wikipedia

Mallorca

Milan Cathedral

Mount Rushmore

Napoleon Bonapartes Relatives

Napoleon I vs Wellington

History and Slides – 2024 Feb no 6

Welcome to read about exciting history. Slide shows are easier to read than text books alone. Feel free to try it yourself.

Neil Armstrong
Neil Alden Armstrong (August 5, 1930 – August 25, 2012) was an American astronaut and aeronautical engineer, and the first person to walk on the Moon. He was also a naval aviator, test pilot, and university professor.
On July 20, 1969, Armstrong and Apollo 11 Lunar Module (LM) pilot Buzz Aldrin became the first people to land on the Moon,

National Historical Museum

National Maritime Museum

Neil Armstrong

Commanders who never lost a battle

Orient - Express

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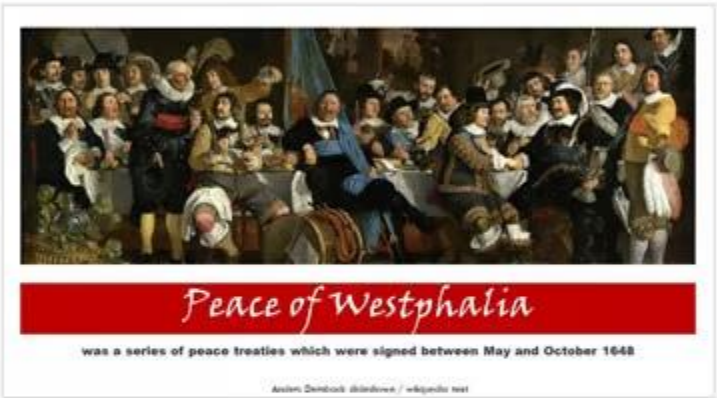

Palace of Versailles

Peace of Westphalia

Ranavallona III

Russian America

Ottaman – Venetian War

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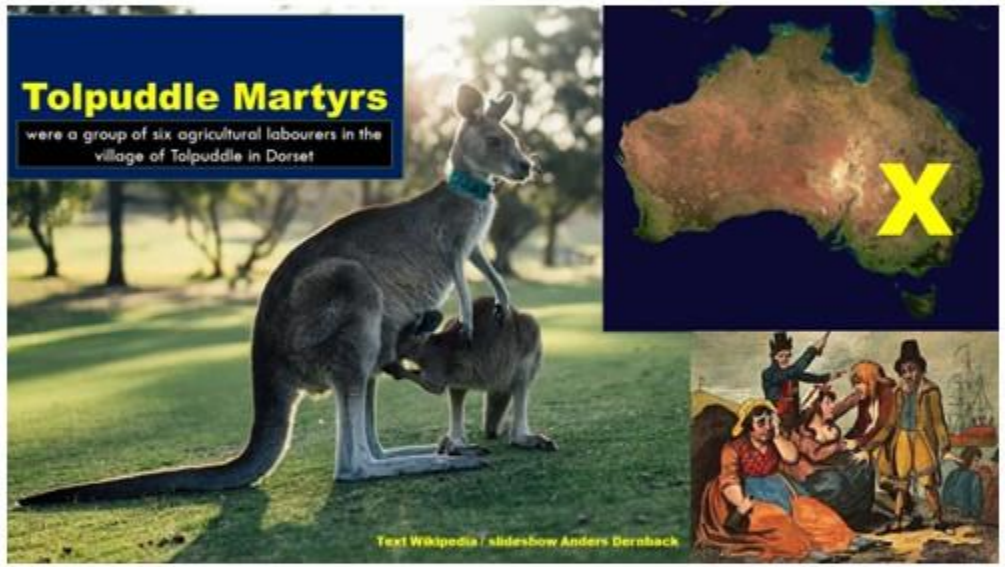
Tolpuddle Martyrs
were a group of six agricultural labourers in the village of Tolpuddle in Dorset
X
Text Wikipedia / slideshow Anders Dernback

- Tolpuddle Martyrs
- Vikings in Dublin
- War of The Roses
- War of The Sixth Coalition
- Witch Hunt

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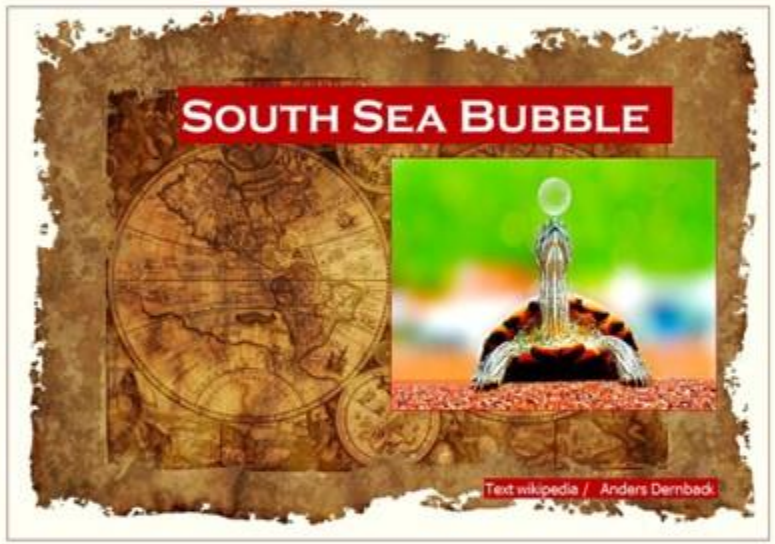
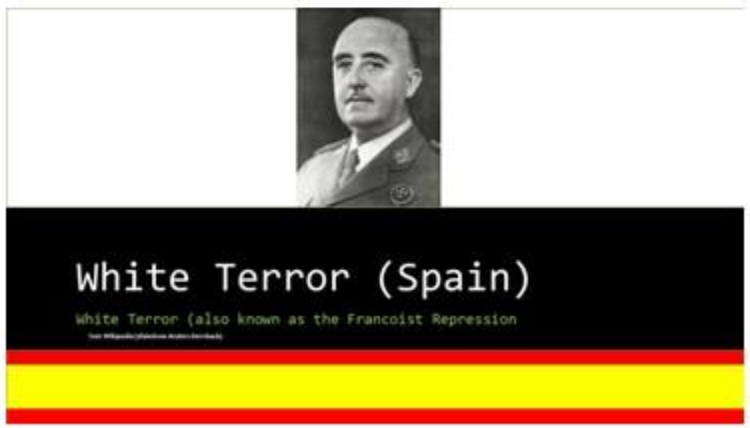
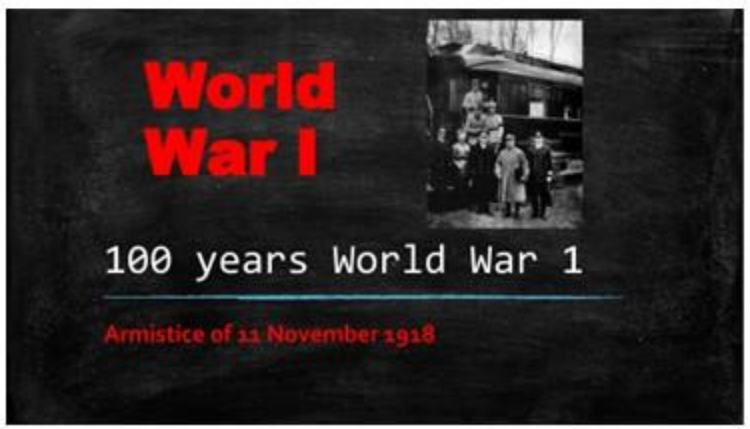




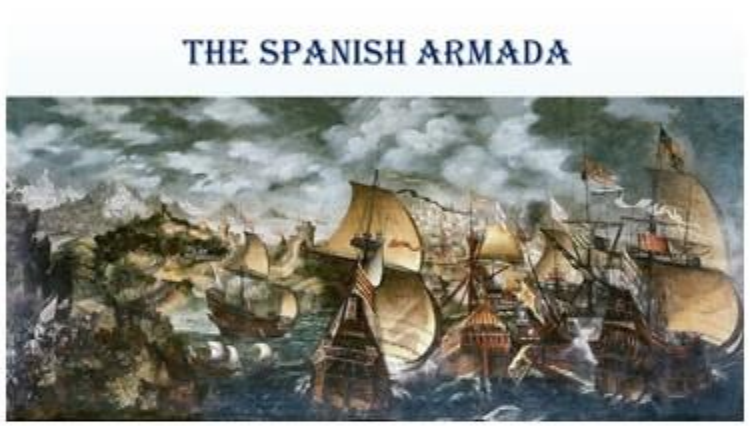


- South Sea Bubble
- The Medicis
- The Plague Doctor
- White Terror (Spain)
- World War I

History and Slides – 2024 Feb no 2

Welcome to read about exciting history. Slide shows are easier to read than text books alone. Feel free to try it yourself.

Olof Palme
30 January 1927 – 28 February 1986
Close to midnight on 28 February 1986, he was walking home from a cinema with his wife Lisbet Palme in the central Stockholm street Sveavägen when he was shot in the back at close range. And the killer was.....
Perhaps we know in one hour....Look at Swedish TV...



- History of Canada
- The Assassination of Olof Palme
- Thomas Cromwell
- The Spanish Armada
- Top 12 Military Leaders

History and Slides – 2024 Feb no 1

Welcome to read about exciting history. Slide shows are easier to read than text books alone. Feel free to try it yourself.

Maria von Trapp, photograph from her Declaration of Intention, dated January 23, 1944. (Records of District Courts of the United States, RG 21)
Martina von Trapp
The real von Trapp family

Tulip Mania

The Tunguska event

The real von Trapp family

Weimar Republic

William Shakespear

Weimar Republic
is an unofficial historical designation for the German state from 1918 to 1933. The name derives from the city of Weimar, where its constitutional assembly first took place.
Text Wikipedia / slideshow Anders Dernback 2019

History and Slides – 2024 jan no 8

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VASCO DA GAMA
VASCO DA GAMA, 1ST COUNT OF VIDIGUEIRA
c. 1460s – 24 December 1524), was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea.

U S Army

Unification of Italy

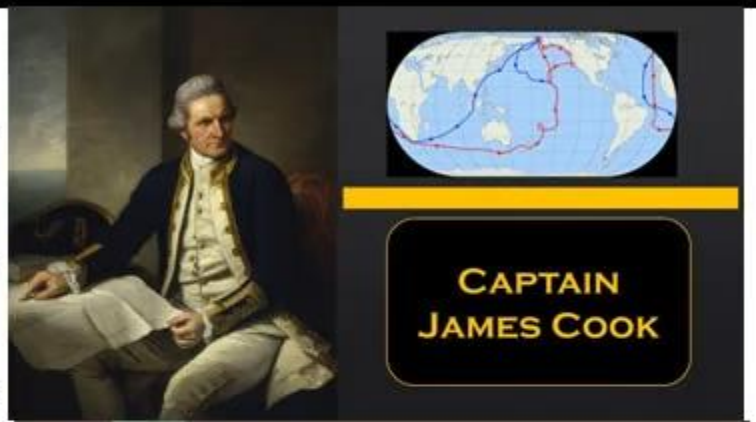
Vasco da Gama

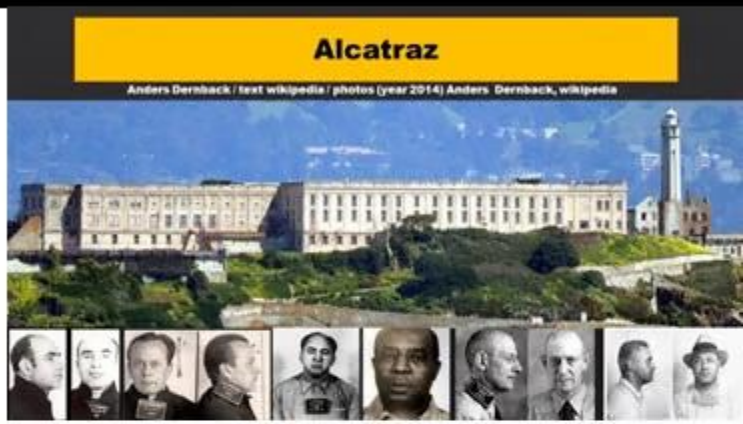
Venice

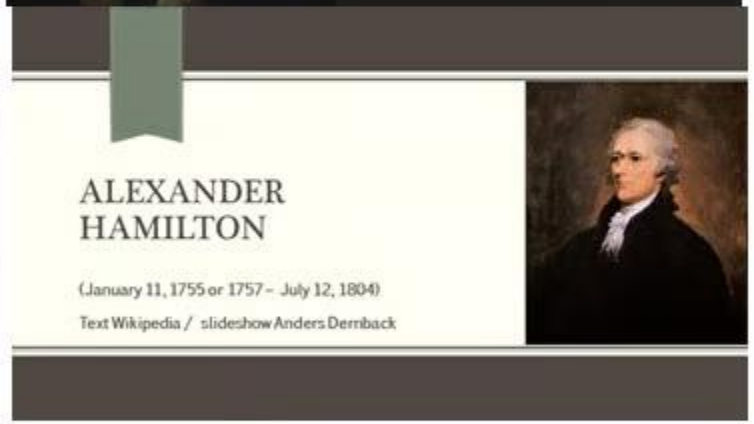
Zeppelin 1900

History and Slides 2024 jan no 6

- Captain James Cook
- Alcatraz
- Abraham Lincoln
- Alexander Hamilton
- Benjamin Franklin







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Tidigare än "Diana" år 1935 dog Astrid i en bilolycka, när maken Leopold tittade bort från vägen och studerade kartan i Astrids knä. Bilen fick sladdning och körde emot ett träd och Astrid slungades mot trädet och dog direkt. Astrid var dotter till Prins Carl och den dansk/svenska Ingeborg. Astrid var ett barnbarn till Kung Oscar II.

Vårt påtagliga minne av hans första fru och i Malmö är Margareta Paviljongen. Den står i Pildammsparken och en lång gång med oftast blommor på vardera sidan leder in till Paviljongen. Inne i den finns tavlor m m med motiv Margareta, Louise Alexandra Marie Irene av Battenberg, även kallad lady Louise Mountbatten blev Drottning 1950 i Sverige.

History and Slides 2024 jan no 4

Bildspel Anders Dernback – Text Wikipedia/ Anders Dernback

HISTORY AND SLIDES 2024 JAN NO 4

Innehåll

Innehåll: (exempel, mer finns än punkterna nedan)

Astrid älskad i Sverige och Belgien
Margareta och Margaretapaviljongen
Kung Gustav VI och andra hustrun Louise
När Finland var Sverige
Vilket språk talar man i Finland svenskan bl a.
Flyttvåg till Danmark 1890 talet
Var och hur såldes varor i Stockholm (Medeltid)
Södra Köttorgshallen (Stockholm)
Stockholms gamla stadsmurars uppgång/fall
Arbetarlöner förr och löneutveckling
Birger Jarls Torn
Kungar och Jarlar i Skåne
Slottet Tre Kronor 1697 Slottsbranden
Götheborg Ostindiefararen
Villavärdet ökade 10 gånger och bensinen 2.
Sveriges första kvinna med svenskt körkort
Jenny Nyström
Greta Gudmundsson
Spionhuset i Malmö Ribershus

HUSMODERN
Tidigare än "Diana" år 1935 dog Astrid i en bilolycka, när maken Leopold tilltade bort från vägen och studerade kartan i Astrids knä. Bilen fick sladdning och körde emot ett träd och Astrid slungades mot trädet och dog direkt. Astrid var dotter till Prins Carl och den dansk/svenska Ingeborg. Astrid var ett barnbarn till Kung Oscar II.

Bildspel Anders Dernback – Text Wikipedia/ Anders Dernback

Innehåll

Innehåll:

Skåneland

Roskildefreden 1658

Kung Karl X Gustav

Skånska krigen

Svensk – Danska krigen

Tåget över isen

Freden i Köpenhamn

Hur gick det med försvenskningen?

Snapphanar

Freden i Roskilde är det fredsfördrag mellan Sverige och Danmark-Norge som slöts i den danska staden Roskilde den 26 februari 1658, och som avslutade, det av Danmark startade, Karl X Gustavs första danska krig. Under kriget hade, bland annat, Karl X Gustav från Jylland tågat på isen över Bälten mot Köpenhamn med den Svenska armén. Resultatet av freden blev att Danmark avträdde Skåne, Blekinge, Halland, Bohuslän, Bornholm samt Trondheims län till Sverige. Freden bröts dock redan till sommaren samma år.

Karta över Danmark med länsindelning under medeltiden.

Skåne blir svenskt 1658

Skulle isen hålla?

Tåget över Bält var ett fälttåg över isarna mellan de danska öarna. Fälttåget pågick mellan den 30 januari och den 15 februari 1658, och det slutade med en avgörande seger för Sveriges kung Karl X Gustav under dennes första danska krig.

GÖTEBORGS HISTORIA

Bildspel Anders Dernback – Text Wikipedia/ Anders Dernback

History and Slides year 2024 jan no 2

Innehåll

Innehåll:

Göteborgs historia
Göteborgs historiska årtal 1600 talet
Kaparen Lars Gatenhielm
Ostindiska Kompaniet
Gamla bilder olika årtal
Kartor olika årtal
Göteborgs industrier exempel
Chalmers
Jubileumsutställningen 1923
Slottsskogen
Trädgårdsföreningen
Göteborgs kanaler

Kaptain vid Ost Indiska Comp. Herr Mathias Holmers. Född Anno 1712
"Inventarium uppå Swenska Ost-indiska Compagniets skepp Lovisa Ulrica, 1766.

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History of prostitution in France
400 - 1955
Prostitution
HISTORY OF RAIL TRANSPORT
HISTORY OF SPAIN 200 B.C TO 1700
History of Tourism
History of New York
History of prostitution in France
History of Rail Transport
History of Spain
History of Tourism

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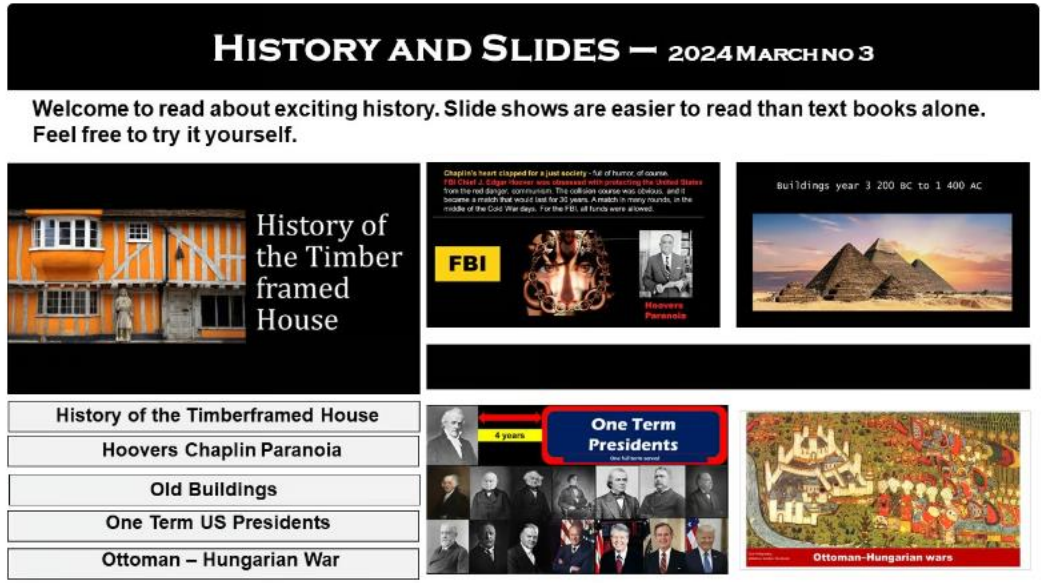
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Hoovers Paranoia
Buildings year 3 200 BC to 1 400 AC
One Term Presidents
4 years
Ottoman-Hungarian wars
History of the Timberframed House
Hoovers Chaplin Paranoia
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Second Indian War
Kushite Empire in 700 BC
List of nurses who died in World War I
PABLO PICASSO
TITANIC
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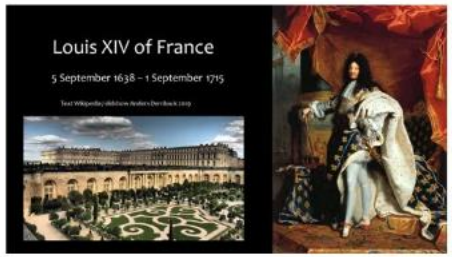

- Louise XIV of France
- Low ranked US Presidents
- Magazines History
- Magazines and posters
- Pure Paranoia

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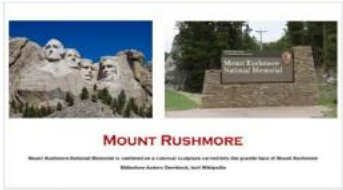

- Mallorca
- Milan Cathedral
- Mount Rushmore
- Napoleon Bonapartes Relatives
- Napoleon I vs Wellington

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- National Historical Museum
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- Neil Armstrong
- Commanders who never lost a battle
- Orient - Express

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- Palace of Versailles
- Peace of Westphalia
- Ranavallona III
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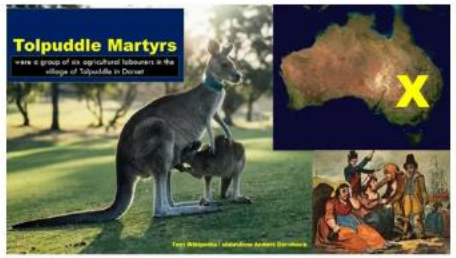

- Tolpuddle Martyrs
- Vikings in Dublin
- War of The Roses
- War of The Sixth Coalition
- Witch Hunt

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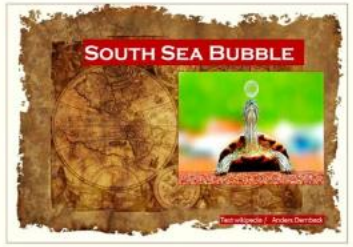

- South Sea Bubble
- The Medicis
- The Plague Doctor
- White Terror (Spain)
- World War I

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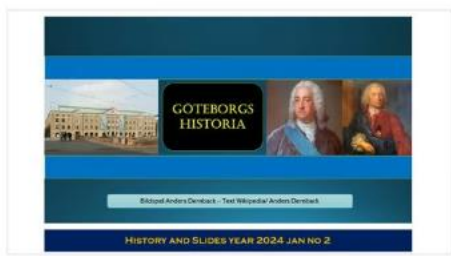

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Martina von Trapp
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William Shakespeare
(bapt. 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616)
Tulip Mania
The Tunguska event
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Weimar Republic
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Venice
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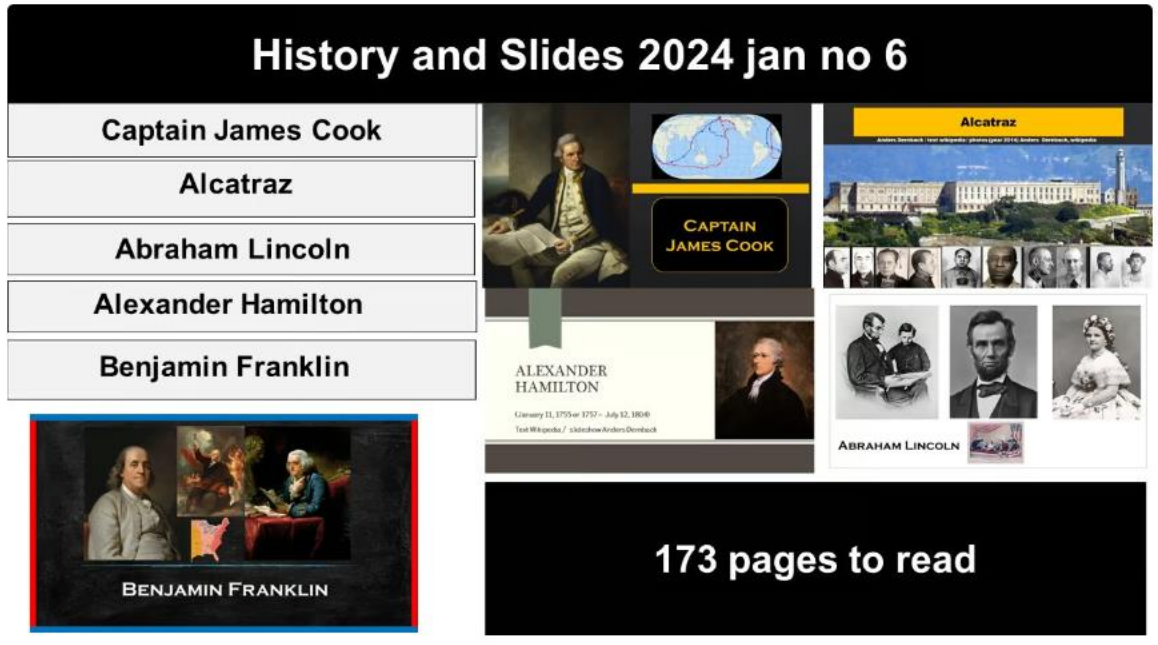
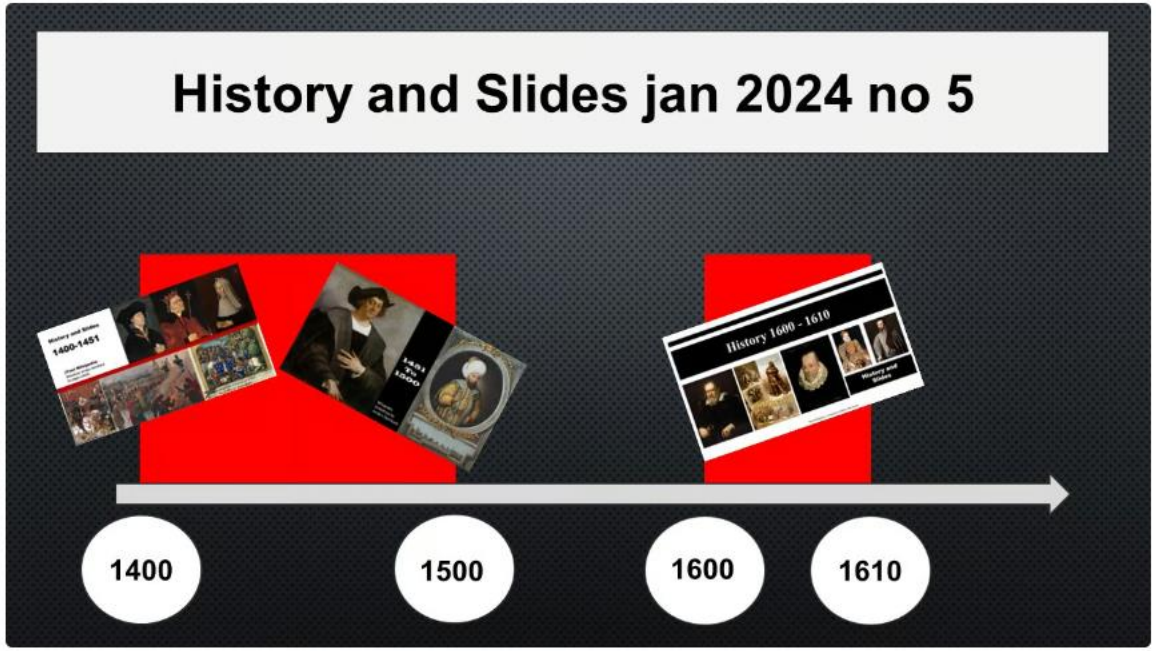
U S Army
Unification of Italy
Vasco da Gama
Venice
Zeppelin 1900





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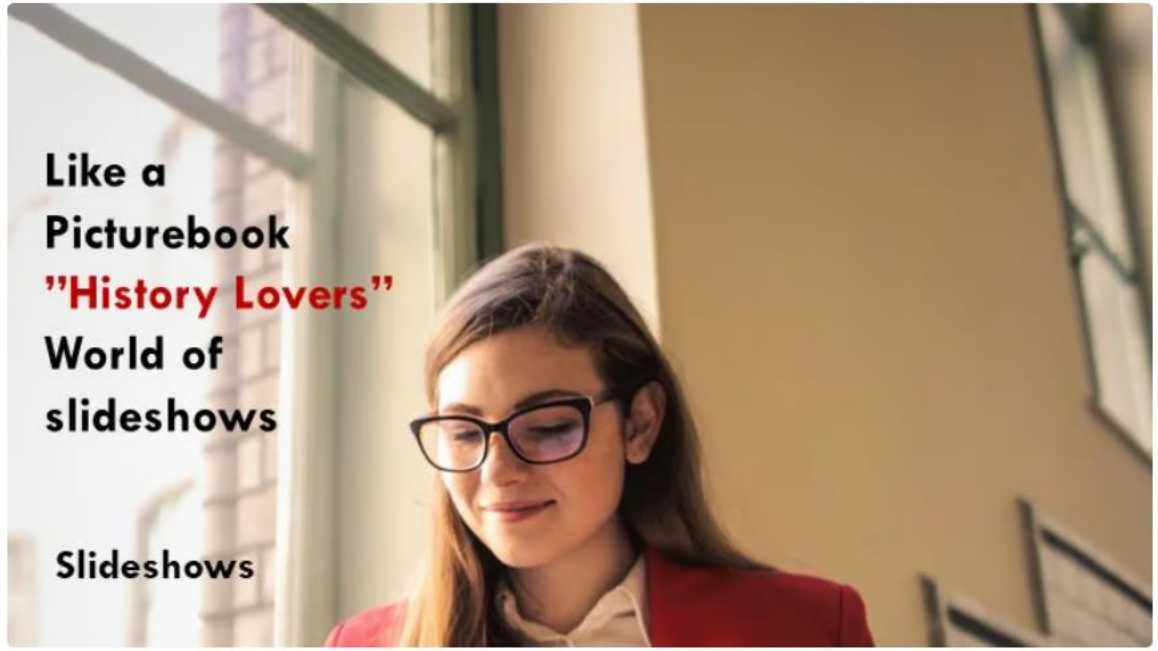

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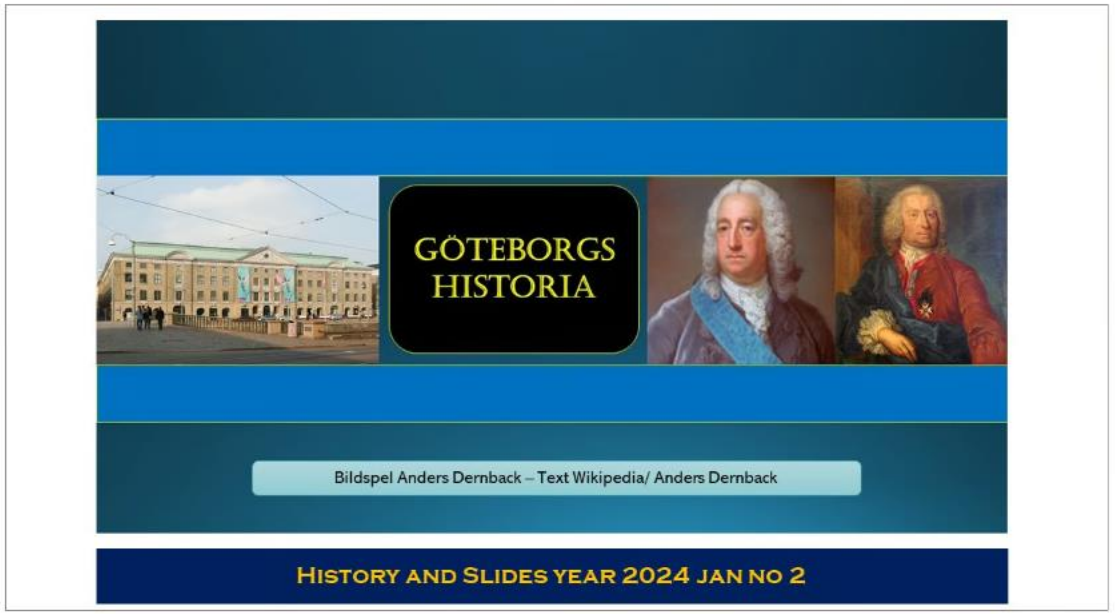

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Cinema Under Siege: A History and Revival Amidst Digital Chaos
The Evolution of Cinema in Sweden
The inception of cinema in Sweden dates back to the late 19th century, with the first film screenings captivating audiences at the Industry and Crafts Exhibition in Malmö. This historic event, held from June to September 1896, marked the beginning of a cultural phenomenon that would grow to become an integral part of Swedish society.
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Stockholm CBS

And 1897 years
Art and Industrial Exposition

1897

Stockholm City Centre (Stockholms innerstad, Innerstaden, Inre staden) is in Stockholm Municipality, also known as the City of Stockholm, part of the Stockholm urban area in Sweden.

Since 2007, Stockholm City Centre has been organized into four stadsdelsområden (sometimes translated as "boroughs"): Kungsholmen, Södermalm, Norrmalm, and Östermalm. Before 2007, it was organized into five boroughs: Katarina-Sofia borough, Kungsholmen borough, Maria-Gamla stan borough, Norrmalm borough, and Östermalm borough.

The border between the historical provinces of Södermanland and Uppland splits Stockholm City Centre in two parts. 179,185 people live on an area of 28.05 km2 in the northern (Uppland) part, which gives a density of 6,388.06/km The same data for the southern (Södermanland) part is 103,646 people on 7.44 km2, giving a density of 13,930.91/km This border is purely historical and has no administrative significance.

Stockholm Municipality's boroughs: Stockholm City Centre covers the eastern third. The map also shows South Stockholm's and West Stockholm's boroughs.

Östermalm

Djurgården was until the 16th century known as Valmundsö and this name is still preserved in locations such as Waldemarsudde. Though several proposals to explain this name have been put forward, no authoritative explanation is generally accepted. While the name of King Valdemar (1239–1302) was probably associated with the old name during the 17th century, the separate elements of the original variations of the name might be interpreted as etymologically related to either Walm-und-ö - if walm is linked to the Anglo-Saxon words wielm, wylm, this would mean the original name should be interpreted as "The island outside of which the waves grow large"

1897

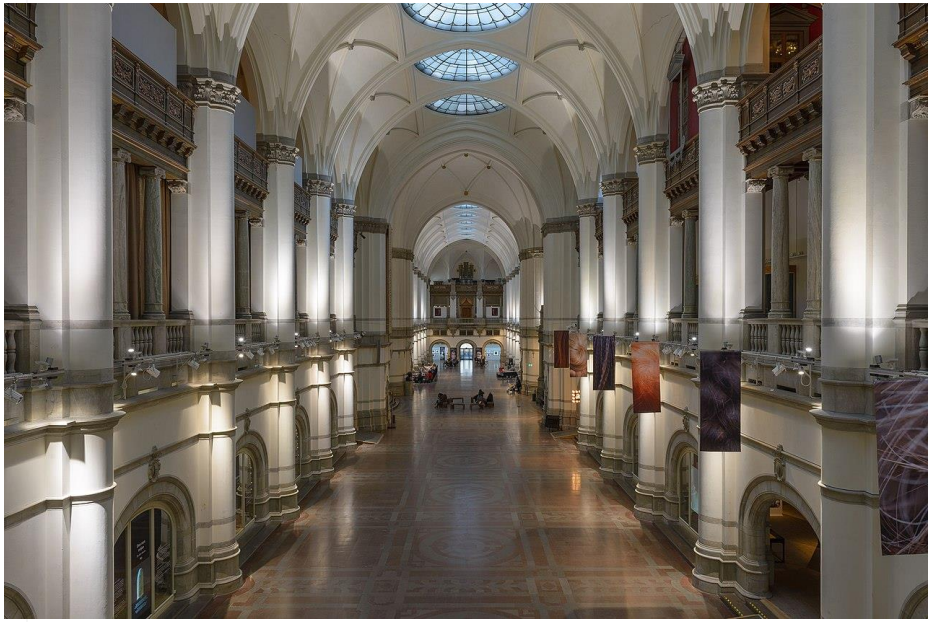
The General Art and Industrial Exposition of Stockholm of 1897 (Swedish: Allmänna konst- och industriutställningen) also known as Stockholm Exhibition or Stockholm World's Fair (Stockholmsutställningen) was a World's Fair staged in 1897 in Stockholm, Sweden.

On December 16, 1893, leading societies in Sweden approached the King with a petition expressing their wish to host an exposition. With royal approval, a commission was appointed and the Government gave formal approval for an exposition of art and industry to be held in 1897. This marked the 25th anniversary of King Oscar's reign. Construction began in 1895 and the Exposition was finally opened on May 15, 1897, by King Oscar II. The 3,722 exhibitors were limited to those from Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Russia; even though Canada and Germany tried several times to be allowed to participate.
The exhibition site was located on the island of Djurgården, and many of the structures on the western part of the island originated as part of the exhibition. These include Djurgårdsbron, the main bridge to the island, the Skansens Bergbana, the funicular railway now in the Skansen open-air museum and zoo, and the Nordic Museum.
One of the most prominent buildings of the exposition, a 16,820 m² exposition hall in wood, designed by the architect Ferdinand Boberg and featuring a 100 metres tall cupola and 4 minarets, was demolished after the exposition however, together with many other pavilions built in non-permanent materials. One theme of the exposition was the new media technologies of the day, including film and the phonograph. The opening ceremonies of the exposition were documented in early recordings, including the opening address by King Oscar II.

Oscar II (Oscar Fredrik; 21 January 1829 – 8 December 1907) was King of Sweden from 1872 until his death in 1907 and King of Norway from 1872 to 1905.

Oscar was the son of King Oscar I and Queen Josephine. He inherited the Swedish and Norwegian thrones when his brother died in 1872. Oscar II ruled during a time when both countries were undergoing a period of industrialization and rapid technological progress. His reign also saw the gradual decline of the Union of Sweden and Norway, which culminated in its dissolution in 1905. In 1905, the throne of Norway was transferred to his grandnephew Prince Carl of Denmark under the regnal name Haakon VII. When Oscar died in 1907, he was succeeded in Sweden by his eldest son, Gustaf V.

After the close of the exposition on October 3, 1897; the large industrial hall was torn down, but the Nordic Museum continued to be used and still remains in Stockholm. Remaining in their original places are the Reinhold Bakery, now a restaurant; the Royal Hunt Club Pavilion, now a private home; and the Diamond Rock Drill Co. Pavilion. Several pavilions were moved to Skansen including the Braghallen, the Fröstorp, and the Villa Lusthusporten.



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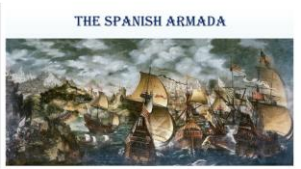
Olof Palme
30 January 1927 – 28 February 1986
Close to midnight on 28 February 1986, he was walking home from a cinema with his wife Lisbet Palme in the central Stockholm street Sveavägen when he was shot in the back at close range. And the killer was...
Perhaps we know in one hour... Look at Swedish TV...



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Victorians
PARIS
BLACK LEAD
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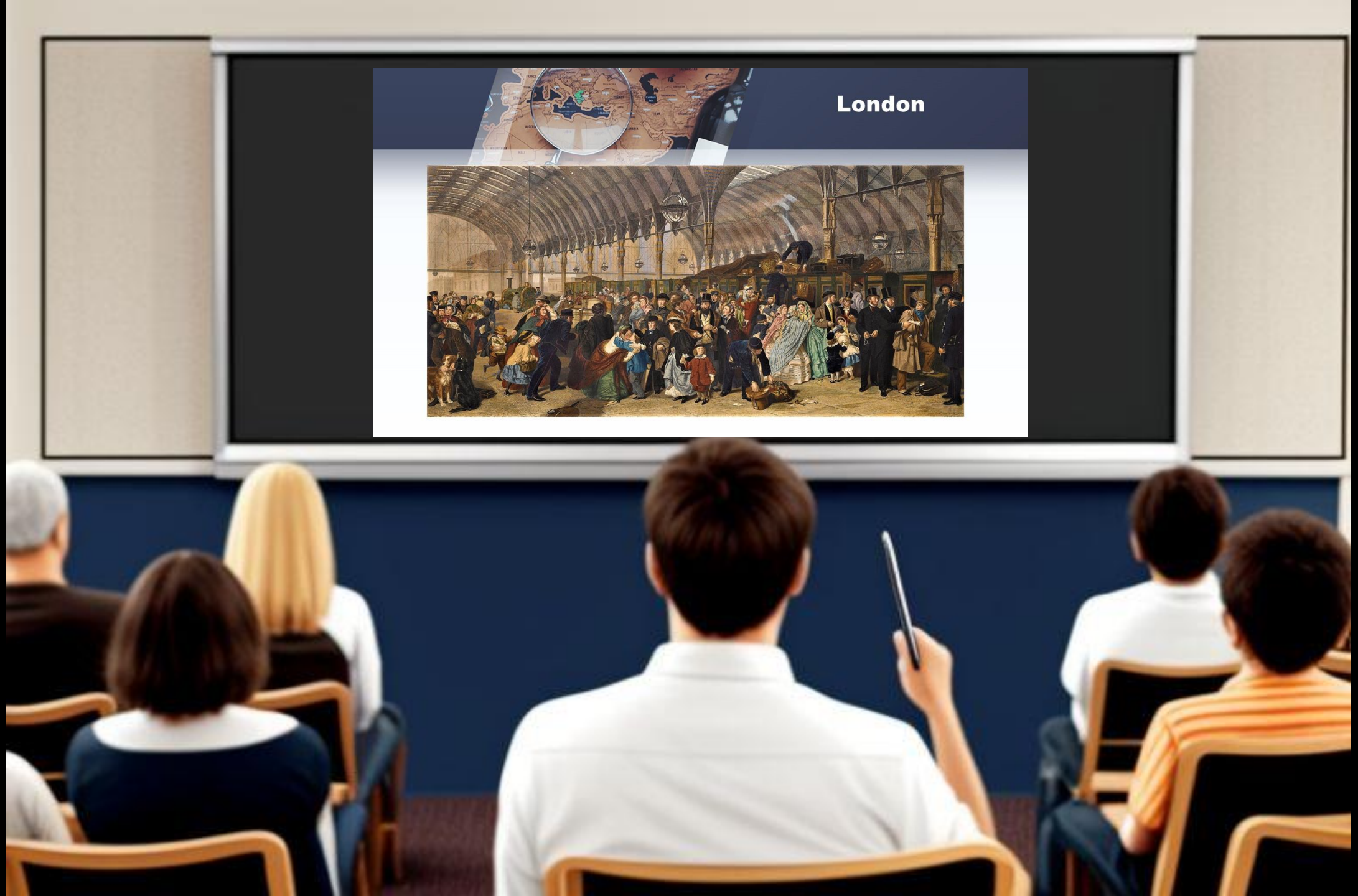
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